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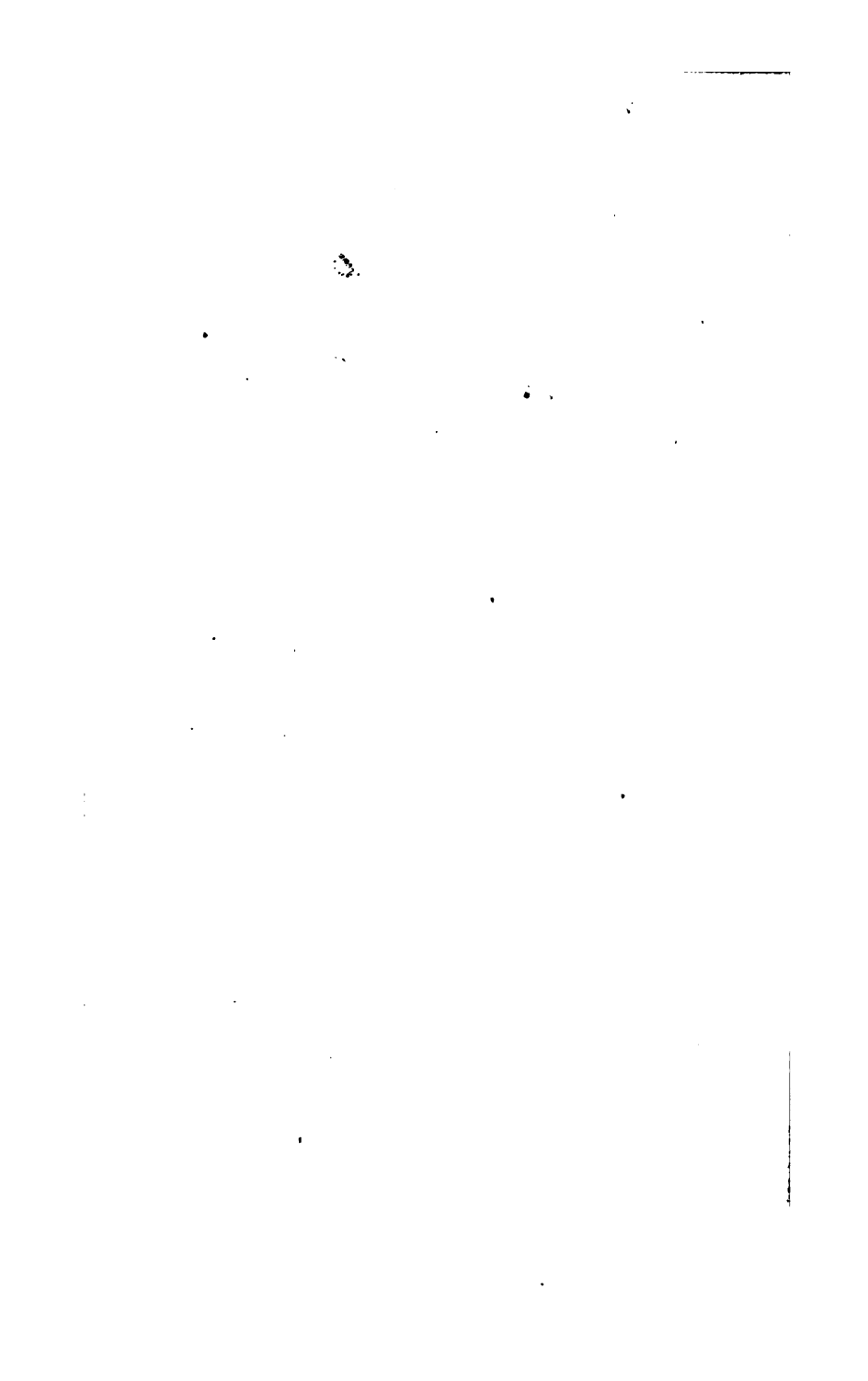
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The image shows the front cover of an old book. The spine is a plain, light brown color. The main part of the cover is decorated with a marbled paper pattern. This pattern consists of large, irregular, rounded shapes in shades of reddish-brown and orange, set against a dark blue background. The shapes have a mottled, cell-like appearance. A small, rectangular, pinkish-red label is affixed to the spine, featuring a large, black, serif capital letter 'G'.

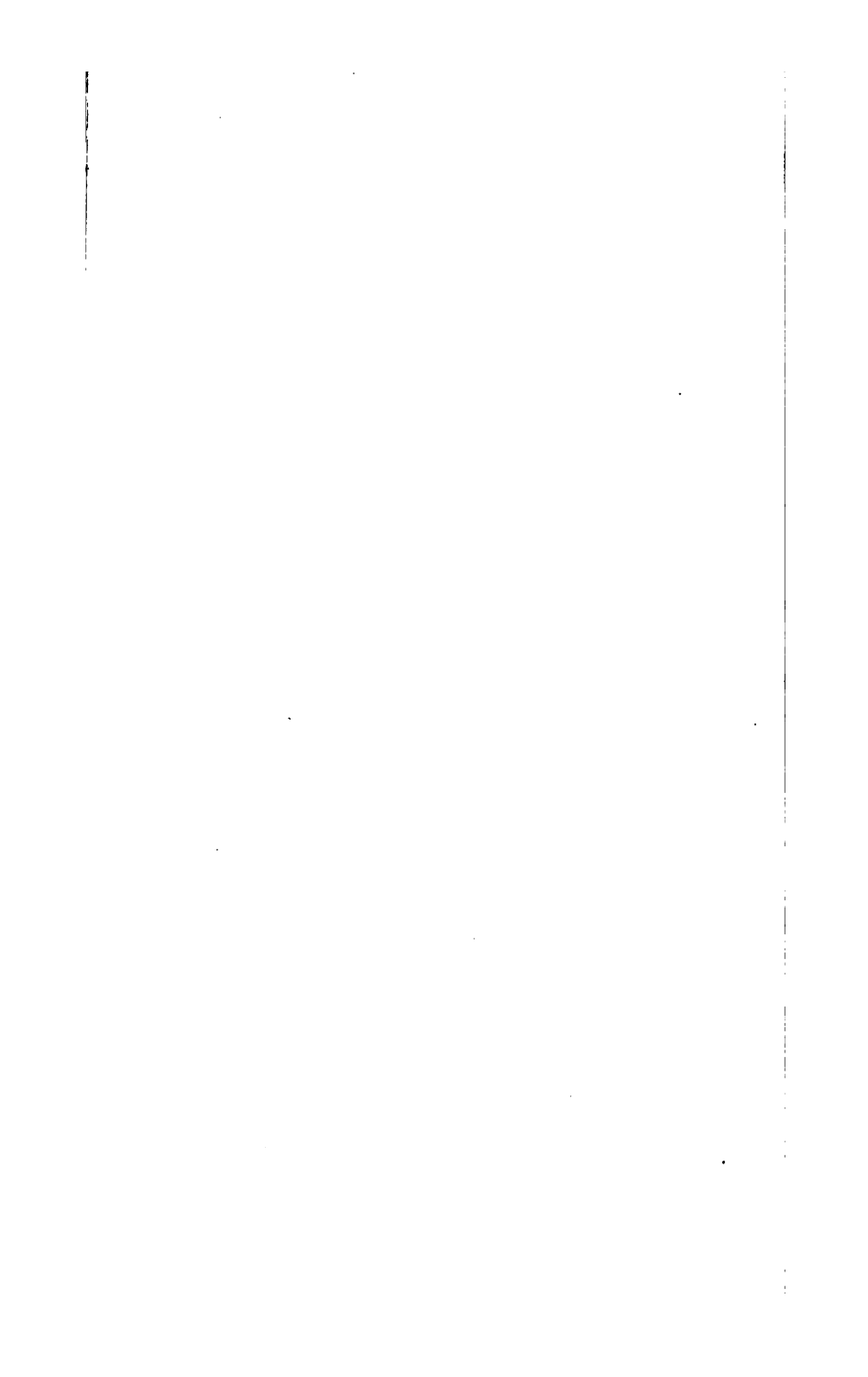
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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
GREEK LANGUAGE:

TRANSLATED AND REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM

WARD'S
INSTITUTIO GRÆCÆ GRAMMATICES
COMPENDIARIA.

BY
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P R E F A C E.

THIS translation, which is now offered to the public, has been attempted in consequence of the great impediment, which the Latin dress, as well as some parts of the arrangement of the original, offer to the young beginner, hindering a progress which would be much more rapid and satisfactory, if that difficulty were removed. Having had now for four years the classical education of upwards of one hundred and fifty boys in the third school of Christ's Hospital committed to his sole charge, the Translator has had an opportunity of testing this difficulty ; and he has invariably found himself obliged so repeatedly to correct the errors, into which the Latin technicalities and expressions have led the boys, that he has been glad to seize the suggestion which has called forth this undertaking.

While so many English-Greek Grammars, however, are to be obtained, this labour may seem to have been somewhat superfluous. To this objection the Translator ventures to offer one answer, namely, that of all the Greek Grammars he has hitherto seen, there is not one upon the whole so well adapted for an Elementary Book, as this which is now published.

There has been some trifling alteration made in the arranging of the nouns, and in some of the Rules for the Formation of the Tenses ; in which latter the Translator has merely brought together those which are only necessary for the junior forms. He has also corrected some errors, besides substituting from other grammars the Account of the Dialects, and making a few additions in various parts. In short, while he has endeavoured to render the book more serviceable for youth, it has also been his aim to make it an useful manual for the more advanced Scholar.

Should any errors be detected in this edition, which has been prepared, with great exertion, in the midst of unceasing toil, it will be deemed a kindness, if any Scholar will point them out.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

May, 1840.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

THERE are four divisions of Greek Grammar; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

There are twenty-four letters in the Greek Alphabet.

<i>Form.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	
A α	ἄλφα	alpha	a
B β Ϸ	βῆτα	beta	b
Γ γ Ϛ	γάμμα	gamma	g
Δ δ	δέλτα	delta	d
E ε	ε ψιλὸν	e psilon	e short
Z ζ Ϸ	ζῆτα	zeta	z
H η	ἥτα	eta	e long
Θ θ Ϡ	θῆτα	theta	th
I ι	ἰῶτα	iota	i
K κ	κάππα	kappa	k
Λ λ	λάμβδα	lambda	l
M μ	μῦ	mu	m
N ν	νῦ	nu	n
Ξ ξ	ξι	xi	x
O ο	ο μικρὸν	o micron	o little and short
Π π Ϙ	πῖ	pi	p
P ϱ ϲ	ῥῶ	rho	r
Σ Ϻ σ ϣ	σίγμα	sigma	s
T τ ϭ	ταῦ	tau	t
Υ υ	υ ψιλὸν	u psilon	u
Φ φ	φῖ	phi	ph
Χ χ	χῖ	chi	ch
Ψ ψ	ψῖ	psi	ps
Ω ω	ω μέγα	o mega	o great and long.

Division of the Letters.

Seven of the letters are vowels, $\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon, \omega$.
The remaining seventeen are consonants.

1. Division of the Vowels.

The vowels are thus divided :

Long, η, ω : short, ϵ, \omicron : doubtful, α, ι, υ .

Changeable, $\alpha, \epsilon, \omicron$: unchangeable, $\eta, \iota, \upsilon, \omega$.

Prepositive, $\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \omicron, \omega$: subjunctive, ι, υ .

Note.—A doubtful vowel is one that may be either long or short; and a changeable vowel is one that may be changed into another.

A prepositive vowel is so called because it always stands *first* in a diphthong; a subjunctive vowel is so called because it is placed *last*.

When two vowels come together, and are pronounced as one letter, they are called a diphthong.

Diphthongs are proper, $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\iota, \omicron\upsilon$: improper, $\varphi, \eta, \varphi, \eta\upsilon, \upsilon\iota, \omega\upsilon$.

Changeable, $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \omicron\iota$: unchangeable, $\epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\upsilon$.

2. Division of the Consonants.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels.

The mutes are divided into tenses, π, κ, τ : middle, β, γ, δ : and aspirates, ϕ, χ, θ .

Note.—The mutes are sometimes changed one into another, but the change can only be made as follows, π, β, ϕ : κ, γ, χ : τ, δ, θ .

The semivowels are divided into double letters, ζ ($\delta\zeta$), ξ ($\kappa\xi$), ψ ($\pi\psi$) : and liquids or unchangeable letters, λ, μ, ν, ρ ; with σ , which is a peculiar letter.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable consists of one or more letters; a word, of one or more syllables; and a sentence is made up of words.

Syllables have quantity, accents, breathings, and apostrophe.

The *quantity* of syllables will be treated of under the head of prosody.

The Accents.

There are three accents, which are placed over vowels only : the acute ('), the grave (`), and the circumflex (^).

The acute accent is placed either on the ultima (or last syllable), as, Θεός¹, *God*, whence the word is called an *oxytone* ; or on the *pen-ultima* (*the last syllable but one*), as λόγος; *a discourse*, whence it is called a *paroxytone* ; or on the *ante-pen-ultima* (*the last syllable but two*), as ἄγγελος, *an angel*, whence it is called a *pro-paroxytone*.

The circumflex is placed on the ultima, as, σκῆ, *a fig-tree*, whence the word is called *perispómenon* ; or on the *pen-ultima*, as σῆκον, *a fig*, whence it is called *properispómenon*.

The grave accent is placed on the *last* syllable only ; whence the word is called, as above, an *oxytone*, as, Χριστός, *Christ*. But if there be no accent on the last syllable, the word is called a *gravitone* or *barytone*, because the *grave* accent is always then understood ; as, ἄγγελος, λόγος, σῆκον.

The Breathings.

There are two breathings ; the soft, which is formed thus ('); and the rough, thus (').

Every word that begins with a vowel or diphthong must receive one of these breathings over that vowel or diphthong.

All words beginning with *v* or the consonant *ρ* receive the rough breathing : as, ὕδωρ, *water* ; ῥάδιος, *easy*.

But if *ρ* should be doubled in the middle of a word, the former *ρ* receives the soft breathing, while the latter takes the rough, as, ἑρρήξε, *he broke*.

Apostrophe.

An apostrophe is a mark put in the place of a vowel which has been taken away on account of another vowel following, as thus (').

The vowels *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, are taken away by apostrophe ; also the diphthongs *αι*, *οι* : as κατ' αὐτόν, for κατὰ αὐτόν, *against him*.

¹ This appears to be a contradiction ; but it is to be understood, that whenever the grave is written on the ultima, it has the force of the acute.

If, however, the vowel which follows have the aspirate or rough *breathing*, the *tenuis* that precedes is changed into its *aspirate letter*: as, ἀφ' ἡμῶν, for ἀπὸ ἡμῶν, *from us*; νύχθ' ὅλην, for νύκτα ὅλην, *the whole night*.

There are four stops:

The *comma* (,) The *note of interrogation* (;)
The *colon* (·) The *full stop* (.)

II. ETYMOLOGY.

The parts of speech are eight; article, noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, and preposition.

Interjections are not distinguished from adverbs in Greek.

There are three numbers; singular, dual, and plural.

There are five cases; nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

There are four genders; masculine, feminine, neuter, and common.

THE ARTICLE.

There are two articles; the prepositive, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, *this*; and the subjunctive, ὅς, ἣ, ὅ, *who, which, what*.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ	ἡ	τὸ	N. A. τὼ	τὰ	τὼ	N. οἱ	αἱ	τὰ
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. D. τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ				D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A. τὸν	τὴν	τὸ				A. τοὺς	τὰς	τά.
N. ὅς	ἣ	ὅ	N. A. ὦ	ᾶ	ὦ	N. οἱ	αἱ	ᾶ
G. οὗ	ῆς	οὗ				G. ὧν	ῶν	ῶν
D. ᾧ	ῇ	ᾧ	G. D. οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	D. οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A. ὅν	ῆν	ὅ				A. οὗς	ᾶς	ᾶ.

Thus N. ὁσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, G. οὗπερ, ῆσπερ, οὗπερ, &c. *who namely*.

THE NOUN.

The declensions of substantives are ten; five *simple*, and five *contracted*.

The first four declensions of the simple nouns *do not increase* in the genitive case.

The fifth *increases* in the genitive case.

All the declensions of contracted nouns spring from this declension.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative cases dual are similar ; so likewise are the genitive and dative.

The nominative and vocative cases plural are similar.

The genitive case plural always ends in *ων*.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative cases neuter are similar in the singular number ; and in the plural, if not contracted, they always end in *α*, except in the fourth declension of the simple nouns.

In the Attic dialect the vocative case is always the same as the nominative, and is often used by the poets for the nominative.

Observe, however, that the dative singular in the first four declensions of the simple nouns always has *ι* written under the last letter, as, *α, η, γ, φ*.

SIMPLE NOUNS.

First Declension.

The first declension has two endings, *ας* and *ης*, of the masculine gender only : as, *ὁ ταμίας, a treasurer ; ὁ τελώνης, a publican.*

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>ὁ ταμί-ας</i>	N. A. <i>τὼ ταμί-α</i>	N. <i>οἱ ταμί-αι</i>
G. <i>τοῦ ταμί-ου</i>		G. <i>τῶν ταμί-ων</i>
D. <i>τῷ ταμί-ῳ</i>	G. D. <i>τοῖν ταμί-αιν</i>	D. <i>τοῖς ταμί-αις</i>
A. <i>τὸν ταμί-αν</i>		A. <i>τοὺς ταμί-ας</i>
V. <i>ὦ ταμί-α</i>	V. <i>ὦ ταμί-α</i>	V. <i>ὦ ταμί-αι.</i>
N. <i>ὁ τελῶν-ης</i>	N. A. <i>τὼ τελῶν-α</i>	N. <i>οἱ τελῶν-αι</i>
G. <i>τοῦ τελῶν-ου</i>	G. } <i>τοῖν τελῶν-αιν</i>	G. <i>τῶν τελῶν-ων</i>
D. <i>τῷ τελῶν-ῳ</i>	D. }	D. <i>τοῖς τελῶν-αις</i>
A. <i>τὸν τελῶν-αν</i>		A. <i>τοὺς τελῶν-ας</i>
V. <i>ὦ τελῶν-η</i>	V. <i>ὦ τελῶν-α</i>	V. <i>ὦ τελῶν-αι.</i>

Some nouns ending in *ας*, declined after the Doric dialect, form their genitive singular in *α* : as *ὁ Θωμάς, τοῦ Θωμᾶ, Thomas ; ὁ Βορρᾶς, τοῦ Βορρᾶ, Boreas.*

Those nouns which end in *πης* and *της*, as also names of nations, and words compounded of *μετρῶ, I measure ; πωλῶ, I sell ; τρίβω, I wear ;* form their vocative case in *α* short : as,

σατράπης, *a satrap*; κριτής, *a judge*; Σκύθης, *a Scythian*; γεωμέτρης, *a geometrician*; βιβλιοπώλης, *a bookseller*; παιδο-τριβής, *a master of gymnastics*; as, ὦ σατράπα, ὦ γεωμέτρα, &c.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ κριτ-ής	N. A. τῷ κριτ-ᾷ	N. οἱ κριτ-αὶ
G. τοῦ κριτ-οῦ		G. τῶν κριτ-ῶν
D. τῷ κριτ-ῇ	G. D. τοῖν κριτ-αῖν	D. τοῖς κριτ-αῖς
A. τὸν κριτ-ήν		A. τοὺς κριτ-ὰς
V. ὦ κριτ-ὰ	V. ὦ κριτ-ὰ	V. ὦ κριτ-αί.

Second Declension.

The second declension has two endings, α and η, of the feminine gender; as, ἡ μουσα, *a song*; ἡ θάλασσα, *the sea*; ἡ λύπη, *grief*; ἡ τιμή, *honour*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ μουσ-α	N. A. τὰ μουσ-α	N. αἱ μουσ-αι
G. τῆς μουσ-ης		G. τῶν μουσ-ῶν
D. τῇ μουσ-ῃ	G. D. ταῖν μουσ-αιν	D. ταῖς μουσ-αῖς
A. τὴν μουσ-αν		A. τὰς μουσ-ας
V. ὦ μουσ-α	V. ὦ μουσ-α	V. ὦ μουσ-αι.
N. ἡ θάλασσ-α	N. A. τὰ θαλάσσ-α	N. αἱ θάλασσ-αι
G. τῆς θαλάσσ-ης	G. } ταῖν θαλάσσ-αιν	G. τῶν θαλασσ-ῶν
D. τῇ θαλάσσ-ῃ	D. }	D. ταῖς θαλάσσ-αῖς
A. τὴν θάλασσ-αν		A. τὰς θαλάσσ-ας
V. ὦ θάλασσ-α	V. ὦ θαλάσσ-α	V. ὦ θάλασσ-αι.
N. ἡ λύπ-η	N. A. τὰ λύπ-α	N. αἱ λύπ-αι
G. τῆς λύπ-ης		G. τῶν λυπ-ῶν
D. τῇ λύπ-ῃ	G. D. ταῖν λύπ-αιν	D. ταῖς λύπ-αῖς
A. τὴν λύπ-ην		A. τὰς λύπ-ας
V. ὦ λύπ-η	V. ὦ λύπ-α	V. ὦ λύπ-αι.
N. ἡ τιμ-ή	N. A. τὰ τιμ-ὰ	N. αἱ τιμ-αί
G. τῆς τιμ-ῆς		G. τῶν τιμ-ῶν
D. τῇ τιμ-ῇ	G. D. ταῖν τιμ-αῖν	D. ταῖς τιμ-αῖς
A. τὴν τιμ-ήν		A. τὰς τιμ-ὰς
V. ὦ τιμ-ή	V. ὦ τιμ-ὰ	V. ὦ τιμ-αί.

Nouns of this declension ending in *δα, θα, ρα*, and *a pure*, make their genitive case to end in *ας*, and their dative in *ε*; as *Λήδα, Leda*; *Μάρθα, Martha*; *ἡμέρα, a day*; *φιλία, friendship*.

Observe, that a vowel or a syllable is said to be *pure* when it comes *after* a vowel or diphthong.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ φίλι-α	N. A. τὰ φίλι-α	N. αἱ φίλι-αι
G. τῆς φίλι-ας	G. D. ταῖν φίλι-αιν	G. τῶν φίλι-ῶν
D. τῇ φίλι-ε	V. ᾧ φίλι-α	D. ταῖς φίλι-αις
A. τὴν φίλι-αν		A. τὰς φίλι-ας
V. ᾧ φίλι-α		V. ᾧ φίλι-αι.

Some nouns of this declension are affected by the figure *metaplasms* in the dative and accusative singular; as, *άλκι*, for *ἄλκη*, *with strength*; and several receive the addition of the syllable *φι* or *φιν*; as, *θύρρηφι*, for *θύρη*, *by the gate*.

Third Declension.

The third declension has two endings, *ος* and *ον*: *ος* of the masculine, feminine, and common genders: *ον* of the neuter: as, *ὁ λόγος, a word*; *ἡ δοκός, a beam*; *ὁ* and *ἡ ἄνθρωπος, a man*, and *τὸ ζῷον, an animal*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λόγ-ος	N. A. τὼ λόγ-ω	N. οἱ λόγ-οι
G. τοῦ λόγ-ου	G. D. τοῖν λόγ-οιν	G. τῶν λόγ-ων
D. τῷ λόγ-ε	V. ᾧ λόγ-ω	D. τοῖς λόγ-οις
A. τὸν λόγ-ον		A. τοὺς λόγ-ους
V. ᾧ λόγ-ε		V. ᾧ λόγ-οι.

N. ἡ δοκ-ὸς	N. A. τὰ δοκ-ὼ	N. αἱ δοκ-οὶ
G. τῆς δοκ-οῦ	G. D. ταῖν δοκ-οῖν	G. τῶν δοκ-ῶν
D. τῇ δοκ-ῷ	V. ᾧ δοκ-ὼ	D. ταῖς δοκ-οῖς
A. τὴν δοκ-ὸν		A. τὰς δοκ-οὺς
V. ᾧ δοκ-ῇ		V. ᾧ δοκ-οί.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ & ἡ ἄνθρωπος	N. A. τὼ & τὰ ἀνθρώπων	N. οἱ & αἱ ἄνθρωποι
G. τοῦ & τῆς ἀνθρώπου		G. τῶν ἀνθρώπων
D. τῷ & τῇ ἀνθρώπου	G. D. τοῖν & ταῖν ἀνθρώπων	D. τοῖς & ταῖς ἀνθρώποις
A. τὸν & τὴν ἄνθρωπον		A. τοὺς & τὰς ἀνθρώπους
V. ὦ ἄνθρωπε	V. ὦ ἄνθρώπων	V. ὦ ἄνθρωποι.
N. τὸ ζῷον	N. A. τὼ ζώων	N. τὰ ζῷα
G. τοῦ ζώου		G. τῶν ζώων
D. τῷ ζώῳ	G. D. τοῖν ζώοιν	D. τοῖς ζώοις
A. τὸ ζῷον		A. τὰ ζῷα
V. ὦ ζῷον	V. ὦ ζώων	V. ὦ ζῷα.

The dative case of this declension both in the singular and plural number is sometimes, among the poets, affected by the figure *metaplasms*; as παρθένι, for παρθένῳ, *to a virgin*; ἄστροσι, for ἄστροις, *to stars*; σάββασι, for σαββάτοις, *to sabbaths*.

Some few suffer the figure *apocope*; as ἔρι, for ἔριον, *wool*; and to some, on the contrary, φι or φιν is added; as στρατόφι, for στρατοῦ, *of an army*.

Fourth Declension.

The fourth declension, which is peculiar to the Attic writers, has two endings, *ως* and *ων*: *ως* of the masculine and feminine genders, *ων* of the neuter: as ὁ λεῶς, *a people*; ἡ γάλως, *a sister-in-law*; and τὸ ἀνώγειον, *an upper-room*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λε-ῶς	N. A. τὼ λε-ῶ	N. οἱ λε-φ
G. τοῦ λε-ῶ		G. τῶν λε-ῶν
D. τῷ λε-φ	G. D. τοῖν λε-φν	D. τοῖς λε-φς
A. τὸν λε-ῶν		A. τοὺς λε-ῶς
V. ὦ λε-ῶς	V. ὦ λε-ῶ	V. ὦ λε-φ.
N. ἡ γάλ-ως	N. A. τὰ γάλ-ω	N. αἱ γάλ-φ
G. τῆς γάλ-ω		G. τῶν γάλ-ων
D. τῇ γάλ-φ	G. D. ταῖν γάλ-φν	D. ταῖς γάλ-φς
A. τὴν γάλ-ων		A. τὰς γάλ-ως
V. ὦ γάλ-ως	V. ὦ γάλ-ω	V. ὦ γάλ-φ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἀνώγε-ων	N. A. τὼ ἀνώγε-ω	N. τὰ ἀνώγε-ω
G. τοῦ ἀνώγε-ω		G. τῶν ἀνώγε-ων
D. τῷ ἀνώγε-ω	G. D. τοῖν ἀνώγε-ων	D. τοῖς ἀνώγε-ων
A. τὸ ἀνώγε-ων		A. τὰ ἀνώγε-ω
V. ὃ ἀνώγε-ων	V. ὃ ἀνώγε-ω	V. ὃ ἀνώγε-ω.

Five nouns of this declension form their accusative case in ω : as ὁ Ἄθως, Ἄθω, *Mount Athos*; ἡ ἔως, ἔω, *the dawn*; ἡ Κέως, Κέω, *the Island of Ceos*; ἡ Κῶς, Κῶ, *the Island of Cos*; ὁ λαγῶς, λαγῶ, *a hare*; which case was in use among all the ancient writers.

There is but one neuter noun of this declension in ω : τὸ χρεῶς, *a debt*.

Fifth Declension.

The fifth declension has eight endings : three of them are vowels and of the neuter gender, α , ι , υ ; and five are consonants, of all genders, ν , ξ , ρ , σ , ψ : as, τὸ σῶμα, *a body*; τὸ μέλι, *honey*; τὸ δάκρυ, *a tear*; ὁ δελφίν, *a dolphin*; ὁ ἀναξ, *a king*; τὸ ἐλεαρ, *a bait*; ἡ λαμπάς, *a lamp*; ὁ γυψ, *a vulture*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σῶμ-α	N. A. τὼ σῶμ-ατε	N. τὰ σῶμ-ατα
G. τοῦ σῶμ-ατος		G. τῶν σῶμ-άτων
D. τῷ σῶμ-ατι	G. D. τοῖν σῶμ-άτοιιν	D. τοῖς σῶμ-ασι
A. τὸ σῶμ-α		A. τὰ σῶμ-ατα
V. ὃ σῶμ-α	V. ὃ σῶμ-ατε	V. ὃ σῶμ-ατα.
N. τὸ μέλ-ι	N. A. τὼ μέλ-ιτε	N. τὰ μέλ-ιτα
G. τοῦ μέλ-ιτος		G. τῶν μέλ-ιτων
D. τῷ μέλ-ιτι	G. D. τοῖν μέλ-ιτοιιν	D. τοῖς μέλ-ισι
A. τὸ μέλ-ι		A. τὰ μέλ-ιτα
V. ὃ μέλ-ι	V. ὃ μέλ-ιτε	V. ὃ μέλ-ιτα.
N. τὸ δάκρ-υ	N. A. τὼ δάκρ-υε	N. τὰ δάκρ-υα
G. τοῦ δάκρ-υος		G. τῶν δάκρ-ύων
D. τῷ δάκρ-υϊ	G. D. τοῖν δάκρ-ύοιιν	D. τοῖς δάκρ-υσι
A. τὸ δάκρ-υ		A. τὰ δάκρ-υα
V. ὃ δάκρ-υ	V. ὃ δάκρ-υε	V. ὃ δάκρ-υα.
N. ὁ δελφ-ίν	N. A. τὼ δελφ-ῖνε	N. οἱ δελφ-ῖνες
G. τοῦ δελφ-ίνος		G. τῶν δελφ-ίνων
D. τῷ δελφ-ῖνι	G. D. τοῖν δελφ-ῖνοιιν	D. τοῖς δελφ-ῖσι
A. τὸν δελφ-ῖνα		A. τοὺς δελφ-ῖνας
V. ὃ δελφ-ίν	V. ὃ δελφ-ῖνε	V. ὃ δελφ-ῖνες.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ἄν-αξ	N. A. τὼ ἄν-ακτε	N. οἱ ἄν-ακτες
G. τοῦ ἄν-ακτος	G. D. τοῖν ἄν-άκτοιιν	G. τῶν ἄν-άκτων
D. τῷ ἄν-ακτι		D. τοῖς ἄν-αξι
A. τὸν ἄν-ακτα	V. ὦ ἄν-ακτε	A. τοὺς ἄν-ακτας
V. ὦ ἄν-αξ		V. ὦ ἄν-ακτες.
N. τὸ δέλε-αρ	N. A. τὼ δελέ-ατε	N. τὰ δελέ-ατα
G. τοῦ δελέ-ατος	G. D. τοῖν δελε-άτοιιν	G. τῶν δελε-άτων
D. τῷ δελέ-ατι		D. τοῖς δελέ-ασι
A. τὸ δέλε-αρ	V. ὦ δελέ-ατε	A. τὰ δελέ-ατα
V. ὦ δέλε-αρ		V. ὦ δελέ-ατα.
N. ἡ λαμπ-ὰς	N. A. τὰ λαμπ-άδε	N. αἱ λαμπ-άδες
G. τῆς λαμπ-άδος	G. } ταῖν λαμπ-άδοιν	G. τῶν λαμπ-άδων
D. τῇ λαμπ-άδι	D. }	D. ταῖς λαμπ-άσι
A. τὴν λαμπ-άδα	V. ὦ λαμπ-άδε	A. τὰς λαμπ-άδας
V. ὦ λαμπ-ὰς		V. ὦ λαμπ-άδες.
N. ὁ γύ-ψ	N. A. τὼ γύ-πε	N. οἱ γύ-πες
G. τοῦ γυ-πὸς	G. D. τοῖν γυ-ποῖν	G. τῶν γυ-πῶν
D. τῷ γυ-πὶ		D. τοῖς γυ-ψὶ
A. τὸν γύ-πα	V. ὦ γύ-πε	A. τοὺς γύ-πας
V. ὦ γύ-ψ		V. ὦ γύ-πες.

Some nouns in *ηρ* that make their genitive in *ερος*, lose the *ε* by the figure *Syncope* : as *ἡ θυγάτηρ*, a *daughter*; *ἡ Δημήτηρ*, *Ceres*.

N. ἡ θυγάτ-ηρ	N. A. τὰ θυγατ-έρε -ρε	N. αἱ θυγατ-έρες -ρες
G. τῆς θυγατ-έρος -ρὸς		G. τῶν θυγατ-έρων -ρων
D. τῇ θυγατ-έρι -ρὶ	D. } ταῖν θυγατ-έροιιν G. } -ροιιν	D. ταῖς θυγατ-ράσι
A. τὴν θυγατ-έρα -ρα		A. τὰς θυγατ-έρας -ρας
V. ὦ θύγατ-ερ	V. ὦ θυγατ-έρε -ρε	V. ὦ θυγατ-έρες -ρες.

In like manner *ὁ πατήρ*, a *father*; *ἡ μήτηρ*, a *mother*; *ἡ γαστήρ*, the *belly*; but they are only affected in the genitive and dative cases singular.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ, *a man*, takes δ instead of ε throughout the singular number.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. ὁ	ἀν-ὴρ	N. A. τὼ	ἀν-έρε -δρε	N. οἱ	ἀν-έρες -δρες
G. τοῦ	ἀν-έρος -δρὸς			G. τῶν	ἀν-έρων -δρων
D. τοῖ	ἀν-έρι -δρι	G. D. τοῖν	ἀν-έροι -δροῖν	D. τοῖς	ἀν-δράσι
A. τὸν	ἀν-έρα -δρα			A. τοὺς	ἀν-έρας -δρας
V. ὦ	ἀν-ερ	V. ὦ	ἀν-έρε -δρε	V. ὦ	ἀν-έρες -δρες.

Under this head comes ὁ & ἡ κύων, κυνὸς, *a dog*.

The Accusative Singular.

The accusative case of this declension generally ends in α. But words ending in ις, υς, ανς and ους, with their cases *ure*, form the accusative by changing ε into ν: as, ἡ οἷς, οῖν, *a sheep*; ὁ βότρυς, βότρυν, *a bunch of grapes*; ἡ γραῦς, γραῦν, *an old woman*; ὁ & ἡ βοῦς, βοῦν, *an ox*.

Gravities ending in ις and υς whose cases are *not pure*, retain both α and ν: as ἡ ἔρις, *strife*, has both ἔριδα and ἔριν; ἡ κόρυς, *a helmet*, κόρυθα and κόρυν. But ἡ χάρις, *grace*, makes χάριν; ἡ Χάρις, *the goddess Charis*, makes Χάριτα. So ἡ κλεῖς, *a key*, makes κλεῖδα and κλεῖν: and words compounded with ποῦς, *a foot*; as ὁ Οἰδίπους, *Œdipus*, Οἰδίποδα and Οἰδίπουν.

The Vocative Singular.

The vocative singular is generally the same as the nominative.

But barytones which are declined by αντος or οντος form their vocative case singular by dropping τος; as ὁ Αἴας, *Ajax*, ὦ Αἴαν; ὁ λέων, *a lion*, ὦ λέον.

Barytones in ων ονος, ηρ ερος, ωρ ορος, cast off ος: as, ὁ δαίμων, ὦ δαίμον, *a demon*; ἡ μήτηρ, ὦ μήτηρ, *a mother*; ὁ ῥήτωρ, ὦ ῥήτωρ, *an orator*, ὦ ῥήτορ. In like manner ὁ Ποσειδῶν, *Neptune*, and ὁ σωτήρ, *a saviour*: where the last vowel is changed into its corresponding short vowel, and the accent is thrown back; as, ὦ Πόσειδον, ὦ σῶτερ.

Barytones in *ις* and *υς* cast off *ς* ; as, ὁ Πάρις, *Paris*, ὦ Πάρι; ὁ βότρυς, *a bunch of grapes*, ὦ βότρυ. Also words of one syllable in *υς* ; as, ἡ δρῦς, *an oak*, ὦ δρῦ. So also ὁ & ἡ παῖς, *a boy or girl*, ὦ παῖ.

Words ending in *ους* lose *ς* ; as, ὁ & ἡ βοῦς, *an ox*, ὦ βοῦ. But ὁ ποῦς, *a foot*, makes ὦ ποῦς, and ὁ ὀδούς, *a tooth*, ὦ ὀδούς. Those nouns which ending in *εις* make their genitive case in *εντος*, form their vocative in *ει* and *εν* ; as, ὁ πλακόεις, *a cake*, ὦ πλακόει and πλακόεν.

The Dative Plural.

The dative plural is formed from the dative singular by adding *σ* before *ι*, if it ends in *ι* *pure*, as, τῷ δάκρυι makes δάκρυσι ; or in *ρι*, as, τῷ ῥήτορι, ῥήτορσι, though in words ending in *ηρ ερος* which suffer the figure *syncope* *ρι* is changed into *ρασι* ; as, πατρὶ, πατράσι ; but γαστήρ makes γαστήρσι. But if the dative singular ends in *δι*, *θι*, *νι*, or *τι*, these consonants are changed into *σ* ; as, τῇ λαμπάδι makes λαμπάσι, &c.

If the penultima of the dative singular be long by position, that syllable is made long in the plural by adding *ι* after *ε*, and *υ* after *ο* ; as, τῷ πλακόντι πλακόνισι, λέοντι λέουσι.

Note.—A syllable is long by position when its vowel comes before two consonants or a double consonant in the same or in the following word.

If the nominative singular ends in *ξ* or *ψ*, or in *ς* after a diphthong, the dative plural is there formed by the addition of *ι* ; as, ὁ ἄναξ makes ἄναξι ; ὁ γυνή, γυνήι ; ἡ κλείς, κλεισί. But ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός, *a comb*, makes κτεσί ; τὸ οὖς, ὠτός, *the ear*, ὠσί ; and ποῦς, ποδός, ποσί.

Note.—The poets form some datives by changing *ι* in the dative singular into *εσι* or *εσσι*.

When the dative plural ends in *ι*, *ν* is added if a vowel or diphthong follows it ; as, λέουσιν ἐκείνοις.

The figure *apocope* also happens in this declension throughout the singular ; as, N. τὸ σκέπα, for σκέπασμα, *a covering* ; G. τοῦ Αἴαν, for Αἴαντος, *of Ajax* ; and so forth with the other cases.

As there are various endings to the nominative cases of this fifth declension of simple nouns, so there are various vowels and consonants inserted before the genitive *ος*, which are here subjoined :

α	ακτος	as	τὸ γάλ-α, <i>milk</i> .
	ατος	—	τὸ γράμμ-α, <i>a letter</i> .
ι	ιτος	—	τὸ μέλ-ι, <i>honey</i> .
υ	ατος	—	τὸ γόν-υ, <i>the knee</i> .
	υος	—	τὸ νάπ-υ, <i>mustard</i> .
αν	ανος	—	ὁ παι-άν, <i>a pæan</i> .
ην	ενος	—	ὁ ποιμ-ήν, <i>a shepherd</i> .
	ηνος	—	ὁ Ἑλλ-ην, <i>a Greek</i> .
	νος	—	ὁ & ἡ ἀρ-ήν, <i>a lamb</i> .
ιν	ινος	—	ἡ ἀκτ-ιν, <i>a ray</i> .
υν	υνος	—	ὁ μόσσ-υν, <i>a tower</i> .
ων	νος	—	ὁ & ἡ κύ-ων, <i>a dog</i> .
	ονος	—	ἡ χελιδ-ών, <i>a swallow</i> .
	οντος	—	ὁ δράκ-ων, <i>a dragon</i> .
	ωνος	—	ὁ κλ-ών, <i>a bough</i> .
	ωντος	—	ὁ Ξενοφ-ών, <i>Xenophon</i> .
ξ	γος	—	ὁ & ἡ αἰ-ξ, <i>a he or she-goat</i> .
αξ	αγος	—	ἡ λάτ-αξ, <i>a noise</i> .
	ακος	—	ὁ θώρ-αξ, <i>the breast</i> .
	ακτος	—	ὁ ἄν-αξ, <i>a king</i> .
εξ	εκος	—	ἡ κρ-εξ, <i>the bird crex</i> .
ηξ	εκος	—	ἡ ἀλώπ-ηξ, <i>a fox</i> .
	ηγος	—	ὁ & ἡ βουπλ-ήξ, <i>an ox-goad</i> .
	ηκος	—	ὁ σφ-ήξ, <i>a wasp</i> .
	ηχος	—	ὁ & ἡ β-ήξ, <i>a cough</i> .
ιξ	ιγος	—	ὁ τέττ-ιξ, <i>a grasshopper</i> .
	ικος	—	ἡ φρ-ιξ, <i>the roughening of the sea</i> .
	ιχος	—	ἡ στ-ιξ, <i>order</i> .
οξ	ογος	—	ἡ φλ-οξ, <i>a flame</i> .
	οκος	—	ὁ & ἡ πρ-οξ, <i>a doe</i> .
υξ	υγος	—	ἡ πτέρ-υξ, <i>a wing</i> .
	υκος	—	ὁ & ἡ ἄμπ-υξ, <i>a fillet</i> .
	υκτος	—	ἡ ν-υξ, <i>night</i> .
	υχος	—	ὁ ὄν-υξ, <i>a nail</i> .
ωξ	ωγος	—	ὁ ῥ-ῶξ, <i>a rock</i> .
	ωκος	—	ἡ πρ-ῶξ, <i>a drop of dew</i> .
γξ	γγος	—	ἡ φόρμ-γξ, <i>a lyre</i> .
	γκος	—	ὁ & ἡ λυ-γξ, <i>a lynx</i> .
λξ	λκος	—	ἡ ῥ-λξ, <i>a furrow</i> .
ρξ	ρκος	—	ἡ σα-ρξ, <i>flesh</i> .
αρ	αρος	—	ὁ ψ-αρ, <i>a starling</i> .
	αρτος	—	ἡ δάμ-αρ, <i>a wife</i> .
	ατος	—	τὸ ἥπ-αρ, <i>the liver</i> .

ειρ	ειρος	as	ὁ φθ-ειρ, <i>a louse.</i>
ηρ	ερος	—	ὁ αἰθ-ηρ, <i>the air.</i>
	ηρος	—	ὁ σωτ-ηρ, <i>a saviour.</i>
ορ	ορος	—	τὸ ἡτ-ορ, <i>the heart.</i>
υρ	υρος	—	ὁ & ἡ μάρτ-υρ, <i>a witness.</i>
ωρ	ατος	—	τὸ ὕδ-ωρ, <i>water.</i>
	ορος	—	ὁ Ἑκτ-ωρ, <i>Hector.</i>
	ωρος	—	ὁ φῶ-ρ, <i>a thief.</i>
ας	αδος	—	ἡ μον-ας, <i>unity.</i>
	αντος	—	ὁ γίγ-ας, <i>a giant.</i>
	ας	—	ὁ λ-ας, <i>a stone.</i>
αις	αιδος	—	ὁ & ἡ π-αῖς, <i>a boy or girl.</i>
	αιτος	—	ἡ δ-αῖς, <i>a banquet.</i>
αυς	ας	—	ἡ γρ-αῦς, <i>an old woman.</i>
εις	ειδος	—	ἡ κλ-εῖς, <i>a key.</i>
	ενος	—	ὁ κτ-εῖς, <i>a comb.</i>
	εντος	—	ὁ Σιμό-εις, <i>the Simois.</i>
ης	εντος	—	ὁ Κλήμ-ης, <i>Clement.</i>
	ηδος	—	ὁ γεν-ης, <i>a hatchet.</i>
	ηντος	—	ὁ βουλ-ης, <i>a senator.</i>
	ητος	—	ἡ ἐσθ-ης, <i>the dress.</i>
ις	ιδος	—	ἡ ἀσπ-ις, <i>a shield.</i>
	ιβος	—	ὁ & ἡ ὄρν-ις, <i>a bird.</i>
	ινος	—	ἡ ἱς, <i>a nerve.</i>
	ιος	—	ἡ ὄ-ις, <i>a sheep.</i>
	ιστος	—	ἡ θέμ-ις, <i>justice.</i>
	ιτος	—	ἡ χάρ-ις, <i>grace.</i>
ους	οδος	—	ὁ π-οῦς, <i>the foot.</i>
	οντος	—	ὁ ὀδ-οῦς, <i>a tooth.</i>
	οος	—	ὁ χρ-οῦς, <i>the skin.</i>
	ουντος	—	ὁ πλακ-οῦς, <i>a cake.</i>
	ωντος	—	ὁ τυρ-οῦς, <i>a little cheese.</i>
	ωτος	—	τὸ ὄς, <i>the ear.</i>
υς	υδος	—	ἡ χλαμ-ὺς, <i>a cloak.</i>
	υθος	—	ἡ κώμ-υς, <i>a laurel.</i>
	υνος	—	ὁ Φόρκ-υς, <i>Phorcys.</i>
	υος	—	ὁ μ-ῦς, <i>a mouse.</i>
ως	ωδος	—	ἡ φ-ὼς, <i>a burn.</i>
	ωτος	—	ὁ γέλ-ως, <i>laughter.</i>
	ωος	—	ὁ ἥρ-ως, <i>a hero.</i>
λς	λος	—	ἡ ᾄ-λς, <i>the sea.</i>
νς	νθος	—	ἡ ἔλμ-νς, <i>an earthworm.</i>
ρς	ρνος	—	ὁ & ἡ ᾄ-ρς, <i>a lamb.</i>

αψ	αβος	as	ἡ φ-ἄψ, a pigeon.
	απος	—	ἡ λαίλ-αψ, a whirlwind.
εψ	εβος	—	ἡ φλ-έψ, a vein.
ηψ	ηπος	—	ἡ κώλ-ηψ, the ankle.
ιψ	ιβος	—	ἡ λ-ιψ, a liquid.
	ιπος	—	ὁ κν-ιψ, a gnat.
	ιφος	—	ἡ κατή-λιψ, a rafter.
οψ	οπος	—	ἡ ὀψ, the voice.
υψ	υβος	—	ὁ χάλ-υψ, steel.
	υπος	—	ὁ γ-ύψ, a vulture.
	υφος	—	ὁ Κίν-υψ, the Cinyps.
ωψ	οπος	—	ὁ χέδρ-ωψ, pulse.
	ωπος	—	ὁ θ-ὦψ, a flatterer.

CONTRACTED NOUNS.

There are five declensions of contracted nouns which spring from the fifth declension of the simple nouns.

They are said to be *contracted*, because in certain cases two syllables are *contracted* into one, either by the figure *Synæresis*, by which two vowels are pronounced as one ; as, *τείχει*, *τείχει* : or by the figure *Crasis*, by which one or both vowels are changed ; as, *τείχεα* *τείχη*, *τείχεος* *τείχους*.

First Declension.

The first declension has three endings : *ης* of the masculine and feminine genders ; as, *ὁ Δημοσθένης*, *Demosthenes* ; *ἡ τριήρης*, *a trireme* : and *ες* and *ος* of the neuter gender ; as, *τὸ ἵππομανές*, *the hippomanes* ; *τὸ τεῖχος*, *a wall*.

Singular.

N.	ὁ	Δημοσθέν-ης
G.	τοῦ	Δημοσθέν-εος, ους
D.	τῷ	Δημοσθέν-εϊ, ει
A.	τὸν	Δημοσθέν-εα, η
V.	ᾧ	Δημόσθεν-ες.

Proper Names usually have neither dual nor plural number.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τριήρ-ης	N. A. τὰ τριήρ-рее, η	N. αἱ τριήρ-εες, εις
G. τῆς τριήρ-εος, ους	G. D. ταῖν τριήρ-έοιν, οῖν	G. τῶν τριήρ-έων -ῶν
D. τῇ τριήρ-εϊ, ει		D. ταῖς τριήρ-εσι
A. τὴν τριήρ-εα, η		A. τὰς τριήρ-εας, εις
V. ᾧ τριήρ-ες	V. ᾧ τριήρ-ее, η	V. ᾧ τριήρ-εες, εις.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἵππομαν-ές	N. A. τὼ ἵππομαν-έε -ῆ	N. τὰ ἵππομαν-έα, ῆ
G. τοῦ ἵππομαν-έος -οῦς	G. D. τοῖν ἵππομαν-έοιν, οῖν	G. τῶν ἵππομαν-έων -ῶν
D. τῷ ἵππομαν-εῖ, εἰ		D. τοῖς ἵππομαν-έσι
A. τὸ ἵππομαν-ές		A. τὰ ἵππομαν-έα, ῆ
V. ὦ ἵππομαν-ές	V. ὦ ἵππομαν-έε, ῆ	V. ὦ ἵππομαν-έα, ῆ.
N. τὸ τεῖχ-ος	N. A. τὼ τεῖχ-εε, η	N. τὰ τεῖχ-εα, η
G. τοῦ τεῖχ-εος, ους	G. D. τοῖν τεῖχ-έοιν -οῖν	G. τῶν τεῖχ-έων, ῶν
D. τῷ τεῖχ-εῖ, εἰ		D. τοῖς τεῖχ-εσι
A. τὸ τεῖχ-ος		A. τὰ τεῖχ-εα, η
V. ὦ τεῖχ-ος	V. ὦ τεῖχεε, η	V. ὦ τεῖχ-εα, η.

Proper names ending in *ης* that are compounded with *κλέος*, *glory*, are contracted in the nominative case singular, and receive therefore a double contraction in the other cases ; as,

N. ὁ Ἑρακλ-έης ῆς
G. τοῦ Ἑρακλ-έος έους, έος οῦς
D. τῷ Ἑρακλ-εῖ έεἰ, έἰ εἰ
A. τὸν Ἑρακλ-έα έη, έα ῆ
V. ὦ Ἑράκλ-εες εις, ες.

Proper names are declined without an increasing syllable in certain cases : as, ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης, τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην, *Aristophanes* ; ὁ Σωκράτης, τὸν Σωκράτην, *Socrates* ; which makes in the Voc. ὦ Σωκράτη for Σωκράτες.

Second Declension.

The second declension has two endings : *ις* of the masculine, feminine, and common genders ; as, ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent* ; ἡ τέρψις, *delight* ; ὁ & ἡ κύρις, *a bug* : and *ι* of the neuter ; as, τὸ σίνηπι, *mustard*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ὄφ-ις	N. A. τὼ ὄφ-ιε	N. οἱ ὄφ-ιες, ις Att. -εις
G. τοῦ ὄφ-ιος Att. -εως		G. τῶν ὄφ-ίων Att. -εων
D. τῷ ὄφ-ι, ι Att. -ει	G. D. τοῖν ὄφ-ίοιν Att. -εφν	D. τοῖς ὄφ-ισι
A. τὸν ὄφ-ιν		A. τοὺς ὄφ-ιας, ις Att. -εις
V. ὦ ὄφ-ι	V. ὦ ὄφ-ιε	V. ὦ ὄφ-ιες, ις Att. -εις.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τέρψ-ις	N. A. τὰ τέρψ-ιε	N. αἱ τέρψ-ιες, ις Att. -εις
G. τῆς τέρψ-ιος Att. -εως		G. τῶν τερψ-ίων Att. -εων
D. τῇ τέρψ-ι, ι Att. -ει	G. D. ταῖν τερψ-ίοιν Att. -εων	D. ταῖς τέρψ-ισι
A. τὴν τέρψ-ιν		A. τὰς τέρψ-ιας, ις Att. -εις
V. ᾧ τέρψ-ι	V. ᾧ τέρψ-ιε	V. ᾧ τέρψ-ιες, ις Att. -εις.
N. ὁ & ἡ κόρ-ις	N. A. τὼ & τὰ κόρ-ιε	N. οἱ & αἱ κόρ-ιες, ις, Att. εις
G. τοῦ & τῆς κόρ-ιος, Att. εως		G. τῶν κορ-ίων Att. -εων
D. τῷ & τῇ κόρ-ι, ι, Att. ει	G. D. τοῖν & ταῖν κορ-ίοιν, Att. εων	D. τοῖς & ταῖς κόρ-ισι
A. τὸν & τὴν κόρ-ιν		A. τοὺς & τὰς κόρ-ιας, ις, Att. εις
V. ᾧ κόρ-ι	V. ᾧ κόρ-ιε	V. ᾧ κόρ-ιες, ις Att. -εις.
N. τὸ σίνηπ-ι	N. A. τὼ σινήπ-ιε	N. τὰ σινήπ-ια, ι
G. τοῦ σινήπ-ιος Att. -εως		G. τῶν σινηπ-ίων Att. -εων
D. τῷ σινήπ-ι, ι Att. -ει	G. D. τοῖν σινηπ-ίοιν Att. -εων	D. τοῖς σινήπ-ισι
A. τὸ σίνηπ-ι		A. τὰ σινήπ-ια, ι
V. ᾧ σίνηπ-ι	V. ᾧ σινήπ-ιε	V. ᾧ σινήπ-ια, ι.

Third Declension.

The third declension has three endings : εὺς and υς of the masculine gender ; as, ὁ βασιλεὺς, *a king* ; ὁ πρέσβυς, *an ambassador* : and υ of the neuter ; as, τὸ ἄστυ, *a city*.

N. ὁ βασιλ-εὺς	N. A. τὼ βασιλ-έε	N. οἱ βασιλ-έες -εῖς
G. τοῦ βασιλ-έος Att. -έως		G. τῶν βασιλ-έων
D. τῷ βασιλ-εῖ -εῖ	G. } D. } τοῖν βασιλ-έοιν	D. τοῖς βασιλ-εῦσι
A. τὸν βασιλ-έα -ῆ		A. τοὺς βασιλ-έας -εῖς
V. ᾧ βασιλ-εῦ	V. ᾧ βασιλ-έε	V. ᾧ βασιλ-έες -εῖς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πρέσβ-υς	N. A. τὼ πρέσβ-εε	N. οἱ πρέσβ-εες, εἰς
G. τοῦ πρέσβ-εος		G. τῶν πρεσβ-έων
D. τῷ πρέσβ-εϊ, εἰ	G. } τοῖν πρεσβ-έοιν	D. τοῖς πρέσβ-εσι
A. τὸν πρέσβ-υν	D. }	A. τοὺς πρέσβ-εας
		-εις
V. ᾧ πρέσβ-υ	V. ᾧ πρέσβ-εε	V. ᾧ πρέσβ-εες
		-εις.

N. τὸ ἄστ-υ	N. A. τὼ ἄστ-εε	N. τὰ ἄστ-εα, η
G. τοῦ ἄστ-εος		G. τῶν ἀστ-έων
D. τῷ ἄστ-εϊ, εἰ	G. D. τοῖν ἀστ-έοιν	D. τοῖς ἄστ-εσι
A. τὸ ἄστ-υ		A. τὰ ἄστ-εα, η
V. ᾧ ἄστ-υ	V. ᾧ ἄστ-εε	V. ᾧ ἄστ-εα, η.

Those nouns which end in *εὺς*, *pure*, contract their genitive case singular *έως* into *οῦς*; as, ὁ *χοεὺς*, τοῦ *χοέως* *χοοῦς*, and then make the accusative in *ᾱ*; as, *χοέα* *χοᾱ*.

Some would contract the *εε* of the dual into *η*, but this is not strictly correct.

Fourth Declension.

The fourth declension has two endings, *ω* and *ως* of the feminine gender: as, ἡ *λεχῶ*, a woman in childbed; ἡ *αἰδῶς*, modesty; which are contracted only in the singular.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ λεχ-ῶ	N. A. τὰ λεχ-ῶ	N. αἱ λεχ-οί
G. τῆς λεχ-όος, οῦς		G. τῶν λεχ-ῶν
D. τῇ λεχ-οῖ, οἱ	G. D. ταῖν λεχ-οῖν	D. ταῖς λεχ-οῖς
A. τὴν λεχ-όα, ὡ		A. τὰς λεχ-οὺς
V. ᾧ λεχ-οῖ	V. ᾧ λεχ-ῶ	V. ᾧ λεχ-οί.

N. ἡ αἰδ-ῶς
G. τῆς αἰδ-όος, οῦς
D. τῇ αἰδ-οῖ, οἱ
A. τὴν αἰδ-όα, ὡ
V. ᾧ αἰδ-οῖ.

There are only two nouns of this declension in *ως*: ἡ *αἰδῶς*, and ἡ *ἦως*, the dawn, and these are found only in the singular number.

Fifth Declension.

The fifth declension has two endings : *ας*, *pure*, and *ας*, of the neuter gender : *ας*, τὸ κρέας, *flesh* ; τὸ κέρας, *a horn*.

Singular.		Singular.	
N.	τὸ κρέ-ας	N.	τὸ κέρ-ας
G.	τοῦ κρέ-ατος, αος, ως	G.	τοῦ κέρ-ατος, αος, ως
D.	τῷ κρέ-ατι, αῖ, α	D.	τῷ κέρ-ατι, αῖ, α
A.	τὸ κρέ-ας	A.	τὸ κέρ-ας
V.	ᾧ κρέ-ας	V.	ᾧ κέρ-ας
Dual.		Dual.	
N. A.	τὸ κρέ-ατε, αε, α	N. A.	τὸ κέρ-ατε, αε, α
G. D.	τοῖν κρε-άτοιιν, άοιν, ῶν	G. D.	τοῖν κερ-άτοιιν, άοιν, ῶν
V.	ᾧ κρέ-ατε, αε, α	V.	ᾧ κέρ-ατε, αε, α
Plural.		Plural.	
N.	τὰ κρέ-ατα, αα, α	N.	τὰ κέρ-ατα, αα, α
G.	τῶν κρε-άτων, άων, ῶν	G.	τῶν κερ-άτων, άων, ῶν
D.	τοῖς κρέ-ασι	D.	τοῖς κέρ-ασι
A.	τὰ κρέ-ατα, αα, α	A.	τὰ κέρ-ατα, αα, α
V.	ᾧ κρέ-ατα, αα, α	V.	ᾧ κέρ-ατα, αα, α

HETEROCLITES.

Heteroclites or anomalous nouns are those which are not declined in the regular manner.

Heteroclites by contraction.

Those nouns are called heteroclites by contraction, which, though following the form of some one declension of simple nouns, are contracted either in all, or in some cases.

The following are contracted in all their cases : ὁ Ἑρμέας ἦς, *Mercury* ; ἡ μνάα ᾧ, *a pound* ; ὁ νόος οὗς, *the mind* ; ὁ πλακός οὗς, *a cake*.

Singular.	
N.	ὁ Ἑρμ-έας, ἦς
G.	τοῦ Ἑρμ-έον, οὗ
D.	τῷ Ἑρμ-έα, ῇ
A.	τὸν Ἑρμ-έαν, ἦν
V.	ᾧ Ἑρμ-έα, ἦ.

In like manner is declined,
ὁ Ἀπελλέης ἦς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ μν-άα, <i>ā</i>	N. A. τὰ μν-άα, <i>ā</i>	N. αἱ μν-άαι, <i>āī</i>
G. τῆς μν-άας, <i>ās</i>	G. } ταῖν μν-άαιν	G. τῶν μν-αῶν, <i>ōν</i>
D. τῇ μν-άα, <i>q̄</i>	D. } -αῖν	D. ταῖς μν-άαις, <i>āīs</i>
A. τὴν μν-άαν, <i>āν</i>		A. τὰς μν-άας, <i>ās</i>
V. ᾧ μν-άα, <i>ā</i>	V. ᾧ μν-άα, <i>ā</i>	V. ᾧ μν-άαι, <i>āī</i> .

In like manner is declined, ἡ γαλ-έη, *ἦ*, a cat.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ν-όος, <i>oūs</i>	N. A. τὼ ν-όω, <i>ō</i>	N. οἱ ν-όοι, <i>oī</i>
G. τοῦ ν-όου, <i>oū</i>	G. } τοῖν ν-όοιν, <i>oīν</i>	G. τῶν ν-όων, <i>ōν</i>
D. τῷ ν-όφ, <i>ῷ</i>	D. }	D. τοῖς ν-όοις, <i>oīs</i>
A. τὸν ν-όον, <i>oūν</i>		A. τοὺς ν-όους, <i>oūs</i>
V. ᾧ νόε, <i>oū</i>	V. ᾧ ν-όω, <i>ō</i>	V. ᾧ ν-όοι, <i>oī</i> .

Thus ὁ ἀδελφιδ-έος, *oūs*, a sister's son; τὸ ὀστέον, *oūν*, a bone.

Thus also is declined the sacred name of *Jesus*.

N. ὁ Ἰησ-οῦς
G. τοῦ Ἰησ-οῦ
D. τῷ Ἰησ-οῦ
A. τὸν Ἰησ-οῦν
V. ᾧ Ἰησ-οῦ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πλακ-όεις, <i>-oūs</i>	N. A. τὼ πλακ-όεντε <i>-oūντε</i>	N. οἱ πλακ-όεντες <i>-oūντες</i>
G. τοῦ πλακ-όεντος <i>-oūντος</i>	G. } τοῖν πλακ-οέντοιιν <i>-oūντοιιν</i>	G. τῶν πλακ-οέντων <i>-oūντων</i>
D. τῷ πλακ-όεντι <i>-oūντι</i>	D. }	D. τοῖς πλακ-όεισι <i>-oūσι</i>
A. τὸν πλακ-όεντα <i>-oūντα</i>		A. τοὺς πλακ-όεντας <i>-oūντας</i>
V. ᾧ πλακ-όει & <i>-όεν</i>	V. ᾧ πλακ-όεντε <i>-oūντε</i>	V. ᾧ πλακ-όεντες <i>-oūντες</i> .

Thus, ὁ κεν-εὼν *ōν*, εῷνος *ōν*ος, the belly; ἡ δ-αῖς *q̄ς*, αἶδος *q̄δός*, a torch; τὸ κρ-άας *ās*, άαρος *atōς*, the head.

The following nouns are contracted in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural: ὁ βότρνς, *vos*; ἡ ναῦς, *as*; ὁ & ἡ βοῦς, *oός*; ἡ ἔρις, *idos*; ὁ & ἡ ὄρνις, *īθος*; ἡ κλείς, *dός*.

Plural.

N. οἱ βότρ-υες, υς	αἱ ν-άες, αῦς	οἱ & αἱ β-όες, οῦς
G. τῶν βοτρ-ύων	τῶν ν-αῶν	τῶν β-όων
D. τοῖς βότρ-υσι	ταῖς ν-αῦσι	τοῖς & ταῖς β-οῦσι
A. τοὺς βότρ-υας, υς	τὰς ν-άας, αῦς	τοὺς & τὰς β-όας, οῦς
V. ὦ βότρ-υες, υς	ὦ ν-άες, αῦς	ὦ β-όες, οῦς.

N. αἱ ἔρ-ιδες, εἰς	οἱ & αἱ ὄρν-ιθες, εἰς	αἱ κλ-εῖδες, εἰς
G. τῶν ἐρ-ίδων	τῶν ὄρν-ίθων	τῶν κλ-ειδῶν
D. ταῖς ἐρ-ισι	τοῖς & ταῖς ὄρν-ισι	ταῖς κλ-εῖσι
A. τὰς ἐρ-ιδας, εἰς	τοὺς & τὰς ὄρν-ιθας, εἰς	τὰς κλ-εῖδας, εἰς
V. ὦ ἐρ-ιδες, εἰς	ὦ ὄρν-ιθες, εἰς	ὦ κλ-εῖδες, εἰς.

Nouns that vary in Gender.

The following are of the masculine gender in the singular, but of the neuter in the plural: δεσμός, *a chain*; δίφρος, *a chariot*; ἑρεμός, *an oar*; ζυγός, *a yoke*; κύκλος, *a circle*; λύχνος, *a lamp*; μοχλός, *a lever*; νῶτος, *the back*; σταθμός, *a station*; τράχηλος, *the neck*: in the plural, τὰ δεσμά, &c.

Ἡ κέλευθος, *a way*, makes τὰ κέλευθα.

Ὁ & ἡ τάρταρος, *tartarus*, has τὰ τάρταρα.

Nouns that vary in Case.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ γυν-ῆ	N. A. τὼ γυν-αῖκε	N. αἱ γυν-αῖκες
G. τῆς γυν-αικὸς	G. } ταῖν γυν-αικοῖν	G. τῶν γυν-αικῶν
D. τῇ γυν-αικί	D. }	D. ταῖς γυν-αικί
A. τὴν γυν-αῖκα		A. τὰς γυν-αῖκας
V. ὦ γύν-αι	V. ὦ γυν-αῖκε	V. ὦ γυν-αῖκες.

N. ἡ χεῖρ	N. A. τὼ χεῖρ-ε	N. αἱ χεῖρ-ες
G. τῆς χεῖρ-ὸς		G. τῶν χεῖρ-ῶν
D. τῇ χεῖρ-ι	G. D. ταῖν χεῖρ-οῖν	D. ταῖς χεῖρ-σι
A. τὴν χεῖρ-α		A. τὰς χεῖρ-ας
V. ὦ χεῖρ	V. ὦ χεῖρ-ε	V. ὦ χεῖρ-ες.

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
N. ὁ Ζεύς	N. ἡ ναῦς	N. αἱ νῆες
G. τοῦ Ζηνός or Διός	G. τῆς νεώς	G. τῶν νεῶν
D. τῷ Ζηνί or Διί	D. τῇ νηϊ	D. ταῖς ναυοῖ
A. τὸν Ζῆνα or Δία	A. τὴν ναῦν	A. τὰς ναῦς
V. ὦ Ζεῦ	V. ὦ ναῦ	V. ὦ νῆες.

Nouns deficient in Case.

The names of the letters ; foreign names, and those nouns which suffer the figure *Apocope* ; as, τὸ ἄλφα, βῆτα ; ὁ Ἀδὰμ, *Adam* ; τὸ δῶ for δῶμα, *a house* ; τὸ κάρα or κάρη for κάρηνον, *the head*, are *Aptotes* ; that is, they have *no case*.

Some nouns are *Monoptotes* ; that is, have *one case* only : as, Ν. ἡ δῶς, *a gift* ; V. ὦ τᾶν, *O friend* or *friends*, from ἔτης.

Some are *Diptotes* : as, ὁ λίθος, τὸν λίαν, *a stone* ; ὁ λίς, τὸν λιν, *a lion*.

Some are *Triptotes* : as, Ν. Α. V. τὸ βρέτας, *a statue* ; δέμας, *the body* ; δέπας, *a cup* ; ἡδός, *pleasure* ; ἡτορ, *the heart* ; νῶκαρ, *torpor* ; ὄναρ, *a dream* ; ὕφελος, *utility* ; σέβας, *veneration* ; σέλας, *light* : Ν. ὁ & ἡ μάρτυς, *a witness* ; Α. μάρτυν ; D. pl. μάρτυσι. So also the adjective ἀλλήλ-ων, ων, ων ; οἷς, αἷς, οἷς ; οὗς, ας, α, *one another*.

Nouns deficient in Number.

Proper names which belong only to one person, and the following nouns, ἡ ἅλς, *the sea* ; ἡ γῆ, *the earth* ; ὁ ἀήρ, *the air* ; τὸ πῦρ, *fire* ; τὸ ἔλαιον, *the olive-tree* ; are without dual or plural.

Some want the singular and dual ; as, τὰ κτέρεα, *funeral rites* : certain names of cities ; as, αἱ Ἀθῆναι, *Athens* ; αἱ Θῆβαι, *Thebes* ; τὰ Μέγαρα, *Megara* : and the feasts of gods ; as, τὰ Διονύσια, *the feast of Bacchus* ; τὰ Κρόνια, *the feast of Saturn* ; together with some others.

Nouns redundant in Cases.

Ὁ Ζεὺς, *Jupiter*, has ten nominative cases ; Βδευς, Δευς, Δις, Δῆν, Δᾶν, Ζῆν, Ζῆς, Ζὰς, Ζᾶν ; ὁ Μωσῆς, Μωϋσῆς, Μωσεὺς, Μωϋσεὺς, *Moses* ; and ὁ υἱός, υἱεύς, υἱίς, *a son*.

Many nouns masculine end in ηρ and ωρ ; as, ὁ κλητήρ, κλήτωρ, *a herald* : in ηρ and ης ; as, ὁ πλαστήρ, πλαστής, *a sculptor*.

Many feminines end in α and η ; as, ἡ ἄχνα, ἄχνη, *chaff* : in η and ις ; as, ἡ ἀγκάλη, ἀγκαλῖς, *an arm* : in η and ος ; as, ἡ ἀσβόλη, ἀσβολος, *soot* : in ις and ια ; as, ἡ σπάνις, σπανία, *scarcity* ; and also ἡ ἀηδών, ἀηδὼ, *the nightingale*.

Many neuters end in ος and ον ; as, τὸ δένδρος, δένδρον, *a tree* : in ον and ιον ; as, τὸ ἀέθλον, ἀέθλιον, *the prize of the contest* : also, τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδος, *water*.

Many masculines and feminines end in *ος* and *ια* ; as, ὁ στρατός, ἡ στρατιά, *an army* : in *ος* and *ις* ; as, ὁ βαθμός, ἡ βαθμὶς, *a step* : in *μός* and *μή* ; as, ὁ αὐχμός, ἡ αὐχμή, *dryness*. Also, ὁ αὐτμήν, ἡ αὐτμή, *breath*.

Some masculine, feminine, and common nouns end in *ις* and *ιν* ; as, ὁ δελφίς, *ιν*, *the dolphin* ; ἡ ἀκτίς, *ιν*, *a ray* ; ὁ & ἡ θίς, *ιν*, *the sea-shore*.

Many masculines and neuters end in *ος* and *ον* ; as, ὁ θύμος, τὸ θύμον, *thyme* : in *μος* and *μα* ; as, ὁ ἀσπασμός, τὸ ἀσπασμα, *a salute* : in *ος* ; as, ὁ σκότος, τὸ σκότος, *darkness*. Also, ὁ κάνης, τὸ κάνεον, *a reed-basket*.

Many feminines and neuters end in *α* and *ον* ; as, ἡ ἡνία, τὸ ἡνίον, *a rein* : in *μα* and *μη* ; as, τὸ χάρμα, ἡ χάρμη, *joy*. Also, ἡ αἰδώς, τὸ αἶδος, *shame*.

Some masculines, feminines, and neuters in *ος*, *η*, *ον* ; as, σίμβλος, *η*, *ον*, *a bee-hive*. Also, ὁ χειμὼν, ἡ χειμὰς, τὸ χεῖμα, *winter*.

The following nouns are redundant in the genitive case : as, ὁ Ἄρης, *Mars*, *ον*, *εος*, *ητος* : ὁ Δάρης, *Dares*, *ον*, *εος*, *ητος* : ὁ Μίνως, *Minos*, *ως*, *ω* : ὁ γέλως, *laughter*, *ωτος*, *ω* : τὸ γόνυ, *the knee*, γόννος, by the figure *metathesis* γουνὸς, γόνατος, by *epenthesis* γούνατος : τὸ δόρυ, *a lance*, δόρνος, by *metathesis* δουρὸς, δόρατος, by *epenthesis* δούρατος (*dat. δουρὶ*, and by the poets *δορί*) : ἡ θέμις, *justice*, *ιδος*, *ιστος* : ὁ λᾶας, *a stone*, *λάας*, by *crasis* *λᾶος* ; *λάας*, *λάον* or *λάα* ; and *λᾶς*, *λαός* : ὁ μύκης, *a fungus*, *ον*, *ητος* : with others.

DERIVATIVE NOUNS.

Nouns are called *derivative*, when they are derived from others, such as *Patronymics*, *National*, &c.

Patronymics.

Patronymics include those names which are derived from a father, or from some other person of the family.

Masculine *patronymics* are formed from the genitive case singular of the primitive name, by changing the ending into *ίδης* : as, from Πρίαμος, *gen. Πριάμον*, *Priam*, is formed Πριαμίδης, *a son of Priam* ; from Αἶακος, *ον*, *Æacus*, Αἰακίδης, *a grandson of Æacus*, namely, *Achilles*.

Or into *άδης*, or *ιάδης* ; as, from Ἴππότης, *ον*, *Hippotas*,

'Ιπποτάδης, *a son of Hippotas*; and from Λαέρτης, *ον*, *Laërtes*, Λαερτιάδης, *a son of Laërtes*.

Observe, however, that the Ionics form their patronymics in *ων* rather than *ίδης*; as, Κρονίων, *a son of Saturn*, instead of Κρονίδης.

Female patronymics are formed from the masculines, by withdrawing *δη* and ending in *ας* or in *ις*; as, from 'Ηλιάδης is made 'Ηλιάς, *a daughter of the Sun*; and from Νεστορίδης, *a son of Nestor*, Νεστορίς, *a daughter of Nestor*.

Or they are formed from the primitive names by changing the ending into *ητις*: as, Βρίσης, Βρισητις, *a daughter of Bryses*; Κάδμος, Καδμητις, *a daughter of Cadmus*: or into *ινη* or *ώνη*; as, 'Αδραστος, 'Αδραστινή, *a daughter of Adrastus*; 'Ακρισιος, 'Ακρισιώνη, *a daughter of Acrisius*.

National Names.

National names are derived from a nation or city.

Those that are masculine end in *της*, *εύς*, *αίος*, *ιος*; as, Σπαρτιάτης, *a Spartan*, from Σπάρτη; 'Αλεξανδρεύς, *an Alexandrian*, from 'Αλεξάνδρεια; 'Αθηναῖος, *an Athenian*, from 'Αθήναι; and Βαβυλώνιος, *a Babylonian*, from Βαβυλών.

Those that are feminine end in *σσα*: as, Κρήσσα, *a Cretan*, from Κρήτη.

Diminutives.

Diminutives have various endings.

Masculines end in *αξ*, *ίνης*, and *σκος*: as, ὁ λίθαξ, *a little stone*, from λίθος; ὁ ἐλαφίνης, *a fawn*, from ἔλαφος; ὁ νεανίσκος, *a lad*, from νεανίας.

Feminines end in *ις* and *ισκη*: as, ἡ κρηνίς, *a little fountain*, from κρήνη; ἡ παιδίσκη, *a little girl*, from παῖς.

Neuters end in *ων*: as, τὸ γνωμίδιον, *a short maxim*, from γνώμη; τὸ γύναιον, *a little woman*, from γυνή.

Amplificatives.

Amplificatives also vary in their ending.

Masculines end in *ίας* and *ος*: as, ὁ πωγωνίας, *he that has a great beard*, from πώγων; ὁ ἀρνεῖος, *a full-grown lamb*, from ἄρς.

Feminines end in *ις*: as, ἡ δαῖτις, *a large torch*, from δαῖς.

Neuters end in *ων*: as, τὸ χερμάδιον, *a great stone*, from χερμάς.

Possessives.

Possessives (which are properly adjectives) are derived as much from proper names as from common nouns, and end in
 εος ; as, Ἀχιλλεῖος, *Achillæan*, from Ἀχιλλεύς, *Achilles*.
 εος ; as, Ἑκτόρεος, *Hectorean*, from Ἑκτωρ, Ἑκτορος, *Hector*.
 ιος ; as, οὐράνιος, *heavenly*, from οὐρανός, *heaven*.
 κος ; as, μουσικός, *musical*, from μουσα, *a song*.
 νος ; as, ἀνθρώπινος, *human*, from ἄνθρωπος, *a man*.
 ρος ; as, ἀνθηρός, *flowery*, from ἄθος, *a flower*.
 ώδης ; as, λιθώδης, *stony*, from λίθος, *a stone*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are declined after the manner of substantives, as well regular as irregular.

Adjectives with three endings end in

ος, η, ον, like the third and second of simple nouns.
 ας, α, αν, ——— fifth and second ———
 εις, εσσα, εν, ——— fifth and second ———
 ων, ουσα, ον, ——— fifth and second ———
 υς, εια, υ, ——— third of contracted, and second of simple.

Singular.

N. καλ-ός, ἡ, ὄν
 G. καλ-οῦ, ἥς, οῦ
 D. καλ-ῷ, ῇ, ῷ
 A. καλ-όν, ἦν, ὄν
 V. καλ-έ, ἡ, ὄν.

Dual.

N. A. καλ-ὼ, ἄ, ὦ
 G. D. καλ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν
 V. καλ-ὼ, ἄ, ὦ.

Plural.

N. καλ-οί, αἱ, ἄ
 G. καλ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν
 D. καλ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς
 A. καλ-οὺς, ἄς, ἄ
 V. καλ-οί, αἱ, ἄ.

Singular.

N. π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾱν
 G. π-αντός, ᾱσης, αντός
 D. π-αντί, ᾱση, αντί
 A. π-άντα, ᾱσαν, ᾱν
 V. π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾱν.

Dual.

N. A. π-άντε, ᾱσα, άντε
 G. D. π-άντοιιν, ᾱσαιιν, άντοιιν
 V. π-άντε, ᾱσα, άντε.

Plural.

N. π-άντες, ᾱσαι, άντα
 G. π-άντων, ασῶν, άντων
 D. π-ᾱσι, ᾱσαις, ᾱσι
 A. π-άντας, ᾱσας, άντα
 V. π-άντες, ᾱσαι, άντα.

Singular.			Singular.		
N.	χαρί-εις,	έσσα, εν	N.	έκ-ών,	ούσα, όν
G.	χαρί-εντος,	έσσης, εντος	G.	έκ-όντος,	ούσης, όντος
D.	χαρί-εντι,	έσση, εντι	D.	έκ-όντι,	ούση, όντι
A.	χαρί-εντα,	έσσαν, εν	A.	έκ-όντα,	ούσαν, όν
V.	χαρί-ει & εν,	έσσα, εν.	V.	έκ-ών,	ούσα, όν.
Dual.			Dual.		
N. A.	χαρί-εντε,	έσσα, εντε	N. A.	έκ-όντε,	ούσα, όντε
G. D.	χαρι-έντοιιν,	έσσαιιν, έν-τοιιν	G. D.	έκ-όντοιιν,	ούσαιιν, όντοιιν
V.	χαρί-εντε,	έσσα, εντε.	V.	έκ-όντε,	ούσα, όντε.
Plural.			Plural.		
N.	χαρί-εντες,	έσσαι, εντα	N.	έκ-όντες,	ούσαι, όντα
G.	χαρι-έντων,	έσσών, έντων	G.	έκ-όντων,	ουσών, όντων
D.	χαρί-εισι,	έσσαις, εισι	D.	έκ-ούσι,	ούσαις, ούσι
A.	χαρί-εντας,	έσσας, εντα	A.	έκ-όντας,	ούσας, όντα
V.	χαρί-εντες,	έσσαι, εντα.	V.	έκ-όντες,	ούσαι, όντα.
Singular.			Dual.		
N.	όξ-ύς,	εία, ύ	N. A.	όξ-έε,	εία, έε
G.	όξ-έος,	είας, έος	G. D.	όξ-έοιν,	είαιιν, έοιν
D.	όξ-εί έϊ,	είφ, έϊ έϊ	V.	όξ-έε,	εία, έε.
A.	όξ-ύν,	είαν, ύ			
V.	όξ-ύ,	εία, ύ.			
Plural.			Plural.		
N.	όξ-έες είς,	είαι, έα	A.	όξ-έας είς,	είας, έα
G.	όξ-έων,	ειών, έων	V.	όξ-έες είς,	είαι, έα.
D.	όξ-έσι,	είαις, έσι			

Adjectives that end in *ος pure* and *ρος*, make their feminine in *α* : as, *άγιος, α, ον, holy* ; *άνθηρος, α, ον, flowery*.

Numerals in *ος pure*, however, retain *η* : as, *όγδοος, όη, οον, the eighth*. Also, *άπλός, όη, όον, simple* : and materials in *εος* ; as, *χρύσεος, έη, εον, golden*.

Four adjectives ending in *ος* make their neuter in *ο* : *άλλος, other* ; *τοιούτος, such* ; *τηλικούτος* and *τοσοούτος, so great* ; as thus, *άλλος, η, ο, &c.*

Some adjectives in *ας* are declined in a different way : as, *μέλας, αινα, αν, black* ; *τάλας, αινα, αν, wretched* ; but *μέγας, great, makes μεγ-άλη, α.*

Singular.		
N. μέλ-ας,	αινα,	αν
G. μέλ-ανος,	αίνης,	ανος
D. μέλ-ανι,	αίνη,	ανι
A. μέλ-ανα,	αιναν,	αν
V. μέλ-αν,	αινα,	αν.

Dual.		
N. A. μέλ-ανε,	αίνα,	ανε
G. D. μελ-άνοιν,	αίναιν,	άνοιν
V. μέλ-ανε,	αίνα,	ανε.

Plural.		
N. μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα
G. μελ-άνων,	αιώνων,	άνων
D. μέλ-ασι,	αίναις,	ασι
A. μέλ-ανας,	αίνας,	ανα
V. μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα.

Singular.		
N. μέγ-ας,	άλη,	α
G. μεγ-άλου,	άλης,	άλου
D. μεγ-άλῳ,	άλη,	άλῳ
A. μέγ-αν,	άλην,	α
V. μέγ-α,	άλη,	α.

Dual.		
N. A. μεγ-άλῳ,	άλα,	άλῳ
G. D. μεγ-άλοιν,	άλαιν,	άλοιν
V. μεγ-άλῳ,	άλα,	άλῳ.

Plural.		
N. μεγ-άλοι,	άλαι,	άλα
G. μεγ-άλων,	άλων,	άλων
D. μεγ-άλοις,	άλαις,	άλοις
A. μεγ-άλους,	άλας,	άλα
V. μεγ-άλοι,	άλαι,	άλα.

Thus also is declined πολὺς, λή, ὕ, *much* or *many*.

Singular.		
N. πολ-ὺς,	πολλ-ή,	πολύ
G. πολλ-οῦ,	πολλ-ῆς,	πολλοῦ
D. πολλ-ῷ,	πολλ-ῇ,	πολλῷ
A. πολ-ὺν,	πολλ-ήν,	πολύ
V. πολ-ὺ,	πολλ-ή,	πολύ.

Dual.		
N. A. πολλ-ῷ,	πολλ-ᾷ,	πολλ-ᾷ
G. D. πολλ-οῖν,	πολλ-αῖν,	
V. πολλ-ῷ,	πολλ-ᾷ,	πολλ-ῷ.

Plural.		
N. πολλ-οί,	πολλ-αί,	πολλ-ᾶ
G. πολλ-ῶν,	πολλ-ῶν,	πολλ-ῶν
D. πολλ-οῖς,	πολλ-αῖς,	πολλ-οῖς
A. πολλ-οὶς,	πολλ-αῖς,	πολλ-οῖς
V. πολλ-οί,	πολλ-αί,	πολλ-ᾶ.

The poets thus decline this word :

Sing. N. πολὺς, G. πολέος, D. πολέϊ, A. πολὺν, V. πολύ.
Plural. N. πολέες, εῖς, G. πολέων, D. πολέσι, A. πολέας, εῖς,
V. πολέες, εῖς.

Adjectives with three articles and two endings end in

ος	and make their neuter in	ον	like the third declension of simple nouns.
ως		ων	like the fourth
ας		αν	
ην		εν	
ις		ι	
ους	like the fifth	ουν	
υς		υ	
ων		ον	
ωρ		ορ	
ης		ες	like the first of contracted nouns.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἑνδοξ-ος, Ν. ον G. ἑνδόξ-ου D. ἑνδόξ-ῳ A. ἑνδοξ-ον V. ἑνδοξ-ε, Ν. ον	N. A. ἑνδόξ-ω G. D. ἑνδόξ-οιν V. ἑνδόξ-ω	N. ἑνδοξ-οι, Ν. α G. ἑνδόξ-ων D. ἑνδόξ-οις A. ἑνδόξ-ους, Ν. α V. ἑνδοξ-οι, Ν. α.
N. εὐγε-ως, Ν. ων G. εὐγε-ω D. εὐγε-ῳ A. εὐγε-ων V. εὐγε-ως, Ν. ων	N. A. εὐγε-ω G. D. εὐγε-ῳ V. εὐγε-ω	N. εὐγε-ψ, Ν. ω G. εὐγε-ων D. εὐγε-ψς A. εὐγε-ως, Ν. ω V. εὐγε-ψ, Ν. ω.
N. αἰν-ας, Ν. αν G. αἰν-αντος D. αἰν-αντι A. αἰν-αντα, Ν. αν V. αἰν-αν	N. A. αἰν-αντε G. D. αἰν-άντοιν V. αἰν-αντε	N. αἰν-αντες, Ν. αντα G. αἰν-άντων D. αἰν-ασι A. αἰν-αντας, Ν. αντα V. αἰν-αντες, Ν. αντα.
N. ἄρρ-ην, Ν. εν G. ἄρρ-ενος D. ἄρρ-ενι A. ἄρρ-ενα, Ν. εν V. ἄρρ-εν	N. A. ἄρρ-ενε G. D. ἄρρ-ένοιιν V. ἄρρ-ενε	N. ἄρρ-ενες, Ν. ενα G. ἄρρ-ένων D. ἄρρ-εσι A. ἄρρ-ενας, Ν. ενα V. ἄρρ-ενες, Ν. ενα.

Singular.
N. εὐχαρ-ις, Ν. ι
G. εὐχάρ-ιτος
D. εὐχάρ-ιτι
A. εὐχάρ-ιτα, ιν, Ν. ι
V. εὐχαρ-ι.

Dual.
N. A. εὐχάρ-ιτε
G. D. εὐχαρ-ίτοιν
V. εὐχάρ-ιτε.

Plural.
N. εὐχάρ-ιτες, Ν. ιτα
G. εὐχαρ-ίτων
D. εὐχάρ-ισι
A. εὐχάρ-ιτας, Ν. ιτα
V. εὐχάρ-ιτες, Ν. ιτα.

Singular.
N. δίπ-ους, Ν. ουν
G. δίπ-οδος
D. δίπ-οδι
A. δίπ-οδα, ουν, Ν. ουν
V. δίπ-ους, ον, Ν. ουν.

Dual.
N. A. δίπ-οδε
G. D. διπ-όδοιν
V. δίπ-οδε.

Plural.
N. δίπ-οδες, Ν. οδα
G. διπ-όδων
D. δίπ-οσι
A. δίπ-οδας, Ν. οδα
V. δίπ-οδες, Ν. οδα.

Singular.

N. ἄδακρ-υς, Ν. υ
 G. ἄδακρ-υος
 D. ἄδακρ-υῖ
 A. ἄδακρ-υν, Ν. υ
 V. ἄδακρ-υ.

Dual.

N. A. ἄδακρ-υε
 G. D. ἄδακρ-ύοιν
 V. ἄδακρ-υε.

Plural.

N. ἄδακρ-υες, υς, Ν. υα
 G. ἄδακρ-ύων
 D. ἄδακρ-υσι
 A. ἄδακρ-υας, υς, Ν. υα
 V. ἄδακρ-υες, υς, Ν. υα.

Singular.

N. μεγαλήτ-ωρ, Ν. ορ
 G. μεγαλήτ-ορος
 D. μεγαλήτ-ορι
 A. μεγαλήτ-ορα, Ν. ορ
 V. μεγαλήτ-ορ.

Dual.

N. A. μεγαλήτ-ορε
 G. D. μεγαλήτ-όροιιν
 V. μεγαλήτ-ορε.

Plural.

N. μεγαλήτ-ορες, Ν. ορα
 G. μεγαλήτ-όρων
 D. μεγαλήτ-ορσι
 A. μεγαλήτ-ορας, Ν. ορα
 V. μεγαλήτ-ορες, Ν. ορα.

Singular.

N. εὐδαίμ-ων, Ν. ον
 G. εὐδαίμ-ονος
 D. εὐδαίμ-ονι
 A. εὐδαίμ-ονα, Ν. ον
 V. εὐδαίμ-ον.

Dual.

N. A. εὐδαίμ-ονε
 G. D. εὐδαίμ-όνοιιν
 V. εὐδαίμ-ονε.

Plural.

N. εὐδαίμ-ονες, Ν. α
 G. εὐδαίμ-όνων
 D. εὐδαίμ-οσι
 A. εὐδαίμ-ονας, Ν. α
 V. εὐδαίμ-ονες.

Singular.

N. ἀληθ-ῆς, Ν. ἐς
 G. ἀληθ-έος, οὗς
 D. ἀληθ-εῖ, εἷ
 A. ἀληθ-έα, ἦ, Ν. ἐς
 V. ἀληθ-ές.

Dual.

N. A. ἀληθ-έε, ἦ
 G. D. ἀληθ-έοιν, οῖν
 V. ἀληθ-έε, ἦ.

Plural.

N. ἀληθ-έες, εἷς, Ν. έα, ἦ
 G. ἀληθ-έων
 D. ἀληθ-έσι
 A. ἀληθ-έας, εἷς, Ν. έα, ἦ
 V. ἀληθ-έες, εἷς, Ν. έα, ἦ.

Most compound and derived adjectives in ος are of two endings, but the Attics decline all in this way.

Some of these, however, sometimes have a distinct femi-

nine : as, ἀθάνατος, ἀτη, *immortal*; αἰώνιος, εἰα, *eternal*; τέτην, εἰνα, *tender*; θήλυς, εἰα, *feminine*; with others.

Some adjectives, moreover, have three genders under one ending : as, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ μάκαρ, *happy*; ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἀρπαξ, *ravenous*.

Numerals.

Numerals are divided into cardinal and ordinal.

Cardinal numbers are those which express the amount : as, *one, two, three, twenty, &c.*

Ordinals are those which point out order or succession : as, *first, second, third, twentieth, &c.*

Cardinals are thus declined :

Εἷς, *one*, has neither dual nor plural. Οὐδ-εἷς and μηδ-εἷς, compounds of εἷς, are found with a plural ; οὐδ-ένες, μηδ-ένες.

Singular.			Singular.		
N. εἷς,	μία,	ἓν	N. οὐδ-εἷς,	οὐδε-μία,	οὐδ-ἐν
G. ἐνός,	μιᾶς,	ἐνός	G. οὐδ-ενός,	οὐδε-μιᾶς,	οὐδ-ενός
D. ἐνὶ,	μῇ,	ἐνὶ	D. οὐδ-ενὶ,	οὐδε-μῇ,	οὐδ-ενὶ
A. ἓνα,	μίαν,	ἓν.	A. οὐδ-ένα,	οὐδε-μίαν,	οὐδ-έν.

In like manner is declined μηδ-εἷς.

Δύο, *two*, and ἄμφω, *both*, have no singular, and are thus declined :

Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. δύο		N. A. ἄμφω	
G. δυοῖν, δυεῖν		G. D. ἀμφοῖν.	
D. δυσὶ in the poets.			

Τρεῖς and τέσσαρες are without singular or dual.

N. τρεῖς, τρία	N. τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα
G. τριῶν	G. τεσσάρων
D. τρισὶ	D. τέσσαρσι
A. τρεῖς, τρία.	A. τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα.

Cardinal numbers, from four to a hundred, are not declined ; but beyond this they are declinable.

Πέντε, 5	ἔν-δεκα, 11
ἕξι, 6	δύ-δεκα, 12
ἑπτὰ, 7	τρις-καί-δεκα, 13
ὀκτώ, 8	τέσσαρα-καί-δεκα, 14
ἐννέα, 9	πεντε-καί-δεκα, 15
δέκα, 10	ἑκ-καί-δεκα, 16

ἑπτα-καί-δεκα, 17
 ὀκτω-καί-δεκα, 18
 ἑννεα-καί-δεκα, 19
 εἴκοσι, 20
 εἴκοσι-εἷς, 21
 εἴκοσι-δύο, 22
 εἴκοσι-τρεῖς, 23, &c.
 τριάκοντα, 30
 τριακοντα-εἷς, 31
 τριακοντα-δύο, 32, &c.
 τεσσαράκοντα, 40
 πενήκοντα, 50
 ἑξήκοντα, 60
 ἑβδομήκοντα, 70
 ὀγδοήκοντα, 80
 ἑννεήκοντα, 90
 ἑκατὸν, 100
 διακόσιοι, αἱ, α, 200
 τριακόσιοι, αἱ, α, 300
 τεσσαρακόσιοι, αἱ, α, 400
 πεντακόσιοι, αἱ, α, 500

ἑξακόσιοι, αἱ, α, 600
 ἑπτακόσιοι, αἱ, α, 700
 ὀκτακόσιοι, αἱ, α, 800
 ἑννεακόσιοι, αἱ, α, 900
 χίλιοι, αἱ, α, 1000
 δισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, 2000
 τρισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, 3000
 τετρακισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, 4000
 πεντακισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, 5000
 ἑξακισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, 6000
 ἑπτακισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, 7000
 ὀκτακισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, 8000
 ἑννεακισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, 9000
 μύριοι, αἱ, α, 10,000
 δισμύριοι, αἱ, α, 20,000
 τρισμύριοι, αἱ, α, 30,000
 πεντακισμύριοι, αἱ, α, 50,000
 δεκακισμύριοι, αἱ, α, 100,000
 εἰκοσακισμύριοι, αἱ, α, 200,000
 τριακοντακισμύριοι, αἱ, α, 300,000
 ἑκατοντακισμύριοι, αἱ, α, 1,000,000

Ordinals.

Πρῶτος, *first*
 δεύτερος, *second*
 τρίτος, *third*
 τέταρτος, *fourth*
 πέμπτος, *fifth*
 ἕκτος, *sixth*
 ἑβδομος, *seventh*
 ὀγδοος, *eighth*
 ἕνατος, *ninth*
 δέκατος, *tenth*
 ἑνδέκατος, *eleventh*
 δωδέκατος, *twelfth*

τρισκαιδέκατος, *thirteenth*
 τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, *fourteenth, &c.*
 εἰκοστός, *twentieth*
 εἰκοστός πρῶτος, *twenty-first, &c.*
 τριακοστός, *thirtieth*
 τεσσαρακοστός, *fortieth*
 πενητηκοστός, *fiftieth, &c.*
 ἑκατοστός, *hundredth*
 διακοσιοστός, *two hundredth, &c.*
 χιλιοστός, *thousandth, &c.*
 μυριοστός, *ten thousandth*
 ἑκατοντακισμυριοστός, *millionth.*

Besides these there are numerals which signify the order of days : as, *τριταῖος, the third day*, and so forth.

The Greeks express numbers by the following letters :

α 1	β 2	γ 3	δ 4	ε 5	ς 6	ζ 7	η 8	θ 9
ι 10	κ 20	λ 30	μ 40	ν 50	ξ 60	ο 70	π 80	ρ 90
ρ 100	σ 200	τ 300	υ 400	φ 500	χ 600	ψ 700	ω 800	ϑ 900

Over these different letters is placed an accent, as may be seen in the foregoing table. But if the number of a thousand or upwards is to be expressed, the mark is written underneath: as, α *a thousand*, β *two thousand*, ι *ten thousand*, ρ *hundred thousand*, ϑ *nine hundred thousand*.

Numbers which exceed these are written rather with whole words than with marks; but if these numbers are compound, they are written thus: ια' *eleven*, κβ' *twenty-two*, λγ' *thirty-three*, ρδ' *hundred and four*, έτος αωμ' *the year 1840*.

There is another plan likewise of expressing numbers, by using six of the capital letters; as, Ι signifies *one*, Π *five*, Δ *ten*, Η *hundred*, Χ *thousand*, Μ *ten thousand*.

Numbers between these are expressed by doubling and compounding them; as, ΙΙ *two*, ΔΠΙΙΙ *eighteen*, &c.

The letter Π being so written as to include within it any one of these large letters, excepting Ι, signifies that it is to be taken for five times the amount; as, ΙΠ stands for *five times ten*, i. e. *fifty*; ΙΗΙ *five hundred*; ΙΧ *five thousand*; ΙΜ *fifty thousand*: as, ΙΑΠΙΙ *fifty-six*, and so in like manner with any other number.

The third way of reckoning is by the order of the letters in the alphabet, on which plan the books of the Iliad are numbered.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The positive degree has eleven endings: αρ, ας, εις, ην, ης, ις, ξ, ος, ους, υς, ων.

Adjectives in ος, whose penultima is *long*, form their comparative by changing σ into ρεος, and their superlative by chang-

ing it into *τατος*: as, *σεμνός, venerable*; *φαῦλος, wicked*; *πρᾶος, mild*. Thus:

M. ὁ σεμνός,	σεμνότερος,	σεμνότατος.
F. ἡ φαῦλη,	φαυλοτέρα,	φαυλοτάτη.
N. τὸ πρᾶον,	πρᾶότερον,	πρᾶότατον.

But if the penultima be *short*, *ο* is changed into *ω*; as, *φρόνιμος, φρονιμώτερος, φρονιμώτατος, prudent*, &c.

If however the penultima be doubtful, *ο* is either kept or changed into *ω*, as it is long or short; as, *ἰκᾶνος, useful* (long) *ικᾶν-ότερος, ότατος*; *ἰκᾶνος* (short) *ικᾶν-ώτερος, ώτατος*.

The rest of the adjectives are compared after the following methods:

Those which end in *αρ, ις, ους*, and in *εις*, form their comparison from the masculine singular, by adding *τερος* and *τατος*; as,

Μάκαρ,	μακάρτερος,	μακάρτατος, <i>happy</i> .
Γαστρίς,	γαστρίστερος,	γαστρίστατος, <i>gluttonous</i> .
Ἄπλοῦς,	ἀπλούστερος,	ἀπλούστατος, <i>simple</i> .

εις however loses its *ι*; as,

Χαρίεις,	χαριέστερος,	χαριέστατος, <i>gracious</i> .
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Those which end in *ας, ης*, and *υς*, form their comparison from the neuter singular; as,

Μέλας, N. αν,	μελάντερος,	μελάντατος, <i>black</i> .
Εὐσεβής, N. ἐς,	εὐσεβέστερος,	εὐσεβέστατος, <i>pious</i> .
Εὐρύς, N. ὑ,	εὐρύτερος,	εὐρύτατος, <i>wide</i> .

But *υς* is often changed into *ίων* and *ιστος*; as,

Εὐρύς,	εὐρίων,	εὐρίστος.
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Such as end in *ην* and *ων* form their comparison from the masculine plural; as,

Τέρην, N. pl. ενες,	τερενέστερος,	τερενέστατος, <i>tender</i> .
Σώφρων, N. pl. ονες,	σωφρονέστερος,	σωφρονέστατος, <i>discreet</i> .

But those adjectives that end in *ξ* change the ending of the plural nominative *ες* into *ιστερος* and *ιστατος*; as,

Βλάξ, N. pl. βλάκες,	βλακίστερος,	βλακίστατος, <i>stupid</i> .
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Irregular Comparisons.

Many adjectives in *ος* differ from the general rule ; as,

'Αγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	{ ἀμείνων, <i>better</i> , ἀρείων, κρεί-σων, ττων, κάρρων, κράτιστος.	ἀγαθώτατος, <i>best</i> ἀριστος.
'Εσθλός, <i>good</i> ,	{ λωίων, λφών, <i>better</i> , βελτίων, βέλτερος, φέρτερος,	λῳίστος, λῳστος, <i>best</i> . βέλτιστος, βέλτατος. φέρτατος, φέριστος, φέρτιστος.
Καλός, <i>good</i> ,	καλλίων, <i>better</i> ,	κάλλιστος, <i>best</i> .
Κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	{ κακώτερος, κακίων, πορσε, χειρων, χειρίων,	κάκιστος, <i>worst</i> . χειρίστος.
Μικρός, <i>little</i> ,	{ μικρότερος, μείων, <i>less</i> , ἐλάσσω, ἥσσω,	μικρότατος, μείστος, <i>least</i> . ἐλάχιστος. ἥκιστος.
Αἰσχρός, <i>base</i> ,	αἰσχίων, <i>baser</i> ,	αἷσχιστος, <i>basest</i> .
'Εχθρός, <i>hateful</i> ,	ἐχθίων, <i>more hateful</i> ,	ἐχθιστος, <i>most hateful</i> .
'Ράδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	ράων, <i>easier</i> ,	ῥᾶστος, <i>easiest</i> .
Φίλος, <i>dear</i> ,	φίλτερος, <i>dearer</i> ,	{ φίλτατος, <i>dearest</i> . φίλιστος in the poets.

Some adjectives with a different ending also vary from the general rule ; as,

Μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μέζων, μείζων, μάσσω, greater,	μέγιστος, <i>greatest</i> .
Πολύς, <i>much</i> ,	πλείων, πλέων, <i>more</i> ,	πλείστος, <i>most</i> .

The Attics form many in *ίστερος* and *ίστατος*, and some in *έστερος* and *έστατος*, from positives in *ος* ; as,

Λάλος, *loquacious*, λαλίστερος, λαλίστατος.

Some irregular comparatives in *ων* are thus declined :

Singular.	Dual.
N. πλείων, N. πλείον	N. A. πλείονε
G. πλείονος	
D. πλείονι	G. D. πλείονοιν
A. πλείονα, πλείοα, πλείω, N. πλείον	V. πλείονε
V. πλείον	
Plural.	
N. V. πλείονες, πλείους, πλεί- ους, N. πλείονα, πλείοα, πλείω	D. πλείοσι A. πλείονας, πλείοας, πλείους, N. πλείονα, πλείοα, πλείω.
G. πλείόνων	

Other parts of speech are likewise compared.

Substantive.

Κέρδος, *gain*, κερδίων, *more lucrative*, κέρδιστος, *most lucrative*.
 Φῶρ, *a thief*, φωρότερος, *more knavish*, φωρότατος, *most knavish*.

Pronoun.

Αὐτός, *he*,

αὐτότατος, *he himself*.

Verb.

Φέρω, *to bear*, φέρτερος, *more excellent*, φέρτατος, *most excellent*.
 Δεύω, *to leave*, δεύτερος, *later*, δεύτατος, *last*.

Participle.

Ἐρρῶμένος,
strengthened,

ἑρρῶμενέστερος,
stronger,

ἑρρῶμενέστατος,
strongest.

Adverb.

Ἄνω, *upward*,

ἀνώτερος, *higher*,

ἀνώτατος, *highest*.

Ἐγγύς, *near*,

{ ἐγγύτερος, ἐγγίω,
neater,

ἐγγύτατος, ἐγγιστος,
nearest.

Κάτω, *beneath*,

κατώτερος, *lower*,

κατώτατος, *lowest*.

Μάλα, *very*,

μᾶλλον, *more*,

μάλιστα, *most*.

Πέρα, *beyond*,

περαιότερος, *farther*,

περαιότατος, *farthest*.

Πόρρω, *remote*,

πορρώτερος, *remoter*,

πορρώτατος, *remotest*.

Preposition.

Πρὸ, *before*, πρότερος, *former*, πρότατος, *first*, πρώτος, *first*.

Ὑπὲρ, *above*, ὑπέρτερος, *higher*, ὑπέρτατος, *highest*.

THE PRONOUN.

Pronouns are of six kinds :

Primitives : as, ἐγὼ, *I* ; σὺ, *thou* or *you* ; οὗ, *of him*.

Possessives : as, ἐμός, *mine* ; σός, *thine* ; ἐός, *his* ; νῶϊτερος, *our two* ; σφωϊτερος, *your two* ; ἡμέτερος, *our* ; ὑμέτερος, *your* ; σφέτερος, *their*.

Demonstratives : as, οὗτος, *this* ; ἐκεῖνος, *that*.

Relatives : as, αὐτός, *himself* ; ὅς, *who*.

Compounds : ἐμᾶυτοῦ, *of myself* ; σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself* ; ἐαυτοῦ, *of himself*.

Indefinites : τις, *some one* ; δεῖνα, *a certain one*.

The Primitive Pronouns are thus declined :

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐγὼ	N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ	N. ἡμεῖς
G. ἐμοῦ or μοῦ		G. ἡμῶν
D. ἐμοὶ or μοι	G. D. νῶϊν, νῶν	D. ἡμῖν
A. ἐμὲ or μέ		A. ἡμᾶς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. σὺ	N. A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ	N. ὑμεῖς
G. σοῦ		G. ὑμῶν
D. σοὶ	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν	D. ὑμῖν
A. ἤ σέ		A. ὑμᾶς.
N. wanting	N. A. σφῶε, σφέ	N. σφεῖς
G. οὗ		G. σφῶν
D. οἷ	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφίν	D. σφίσι
A. ἕ		A. σφᾶς.

There is no Vocative to σὺ, but the Greeks use ὦ οὗτος instead.

Possessive Pronouns of three genders are declined like adjectives :

ἐμός,	ἐμή,	ἐμόν.	σφωίτερος,	σφωῖτέρα,	σφωίτερον.
σός,	σή,	σόν.	ἡμέτερος,	ἡμετέρα,	ἡμέτερον.
ἐός,	ἐή,	ἐόν.	ὕμέτερος,	ὕμετέρα,	ὕμέτερον.
νωίτερος,	νωῖτέρα,	νωίτερον.	σφέτερος,	σφετέρα,	σφέτερον.

Demonstrative, relative, and compounded pronouns are declined in the same way, except that they lose the ν final in the neuter singular.

Singular.	Dual.
N. & V. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο	N. A. V. τούτω, ταῦτά, τούτω
G. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου	
D. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ	G. D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις
A. τοῦτον, ταύτην, τοῦτο	
Plural.	
N. & V. οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα	D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις
G. τούτων, τούτων, τούτων	A. τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

In this manner are declined ἐκεῖνος and αὐτός, which have no vocative case.

Compounded Pronouns have no nominative case ; ἐμαντοῦ and σεαντοῦ, no dual nor plural ; ἐαντοῦ, the dual only.

G. ἐμαν-τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ	G. σεαν-τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ
D. ἐμαν-τῶ, τῇ, τῶ	D. σεαν-τῶ, τῇ, τῶ
A. ἐμαν-τόν, τήν, τό.	A. σεαν-τόν, τήν, τό.

G. εἰν-τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ,	or,	αὐ-τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ
D. εἰν-τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,	or,	αὐ-τῷ, τῇ, τῷ
A. εἰν-τόν, τήν, τό,	or,	αὐ-τόν, τήν, τό.
G. εἰν-τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,	or,	αὐ-τῶν, τῶν, τῶν
D. εἰν-τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,	or,	αὐ-τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς
A. εἰν-τούς, τὰς, τὰ,	or,	αὐ-τούς, τὰς, τὰ.

Instead of εἰν-τῶν or αὐ-τῶν, &c. we sometimes find σφῶν αὐτῶν, σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, σφᾶς αὐτούς.

The Indefinite Pronoun δεῖνα, *a certain one*, varies after the following manner, but has neither dual nor plural :

N. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ δεινατος, δεινος, δεῖνα
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ δεινατι, δεινι, δεῖνα
A. τόν, τήν, τὸ δεῖνα.

Τίς, *who?* that asks a question, must be distinguished from *τις*, *any one*, which is indefinite: the former has the acute accent, the latter the grave.

Τίς interrogative has likewise the accent on the penultima in its cases; *τις* indefinite, on the ultima, as follows :

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>τις</i> , N. <i>τι</i>	N. A. <i>τινὲ</i>	N. <i>τινὲς</i> , N. <i>τινά</i>
G. <i>τινὸς</i>		G. <i>τινῶν</i>
D. <i>τινὶ</i>	G. D. <i>τινοῖν</i>	D. <i>τισὶ</i>
A. <i>τινά</i> , N. <i>τί</i>		A. <i>τινάς</i> , N. <i>τινά</i> .

In like manner is declined *ὅστις*, *ἥτις*, *ὅ,τι*; G. *οὗτινος*, *ἥστινος*, *οὗτινος*, &c. which is a compound of *ὅς*, *ἡ*, *ὅ*, and *τις*. The neuter singular is distinguished from the conjunction *ὅτι*, *that*, by a comma; as, *ὅ,τι*.

THE VERB.

There are three voices of verbs; the active,—the passive,—and the middle, which partakes of the nature of both.

There are thirteen conjugations; six are *barytones*, three are *contracted*, and four end in *μι*.

The conjugations are distinguished by their characteristic letters.

Three tenses have a characteristic letter; the present, the first future, and the perfect, which in the six *barytone* verbs stands next before the last vowel; though in *πτ*, *κτ*, *μν*, the former letter is the characteristic; namely, *π*, *κ*, *μ*.

The characteristic letters of the *barytone* verbs, from which the other seven conjugations are formed, are as follow :

First Conjugation.

Present.		Future.		Perfect.
	makes		and	
π, as <i>τέρ-πω</i>	} Fut. {	τέρ-ψω	} Perf. {	τέτερ-φα, <i>I delight.</i>
β, as <i>λεί-βω</i>		λεί-ψω		λέλει-φα, <i>I sacrifice.</i>
φ, as <i>γρά-φω</i>		γρά-ψω		γέγρα-φα, <i>I write.</i>
πτ, as <i>τύ-πτω</i>		τύ-ψω		τέτυ-φα, <i>I strike.</i>

Second.

κ, as <i>πλέ-κω</i>	} ξω {	πλέ-ξω	} χα {	πέπλε-χα, <i>I fold.</i>
γ, as <i>λέ-γω</i>		λέ-ξω		λέλε-χα, <i>I say.</i>
χ, as <i>βρέ-χω</i>		βρέ-ξω		βέβρε-χα, <i>I water.</i>
κτ, as <i>τί-κτω</i>		τέ-ξω		τέτε-χα, <i>I bring forth.</i>

Third.

τ, as <i>άνύ-τω</i>	} σω {	άνύ-σω	} κα {	ήνυ-κα, <i>I accomplish.</i>
δ, as <i>ᾄ-δω</i>		ᾄ-σω		ᾄ-κα, <i>I sing.</i>
θ, as <i>πεί-θω</i>		πεί-σω		πέπει-κα, <i>I persuade.</i>

Fourth.

σσ, as <i>πλά-σσω</i>	} σω {	πλά-σω	} κα {	πέπλα-κα, <i>I form.</i>
ττ, as <i>όρύ-ττω</i>		όρύ-ξω		ώρυ-χα, <i>I dig.</i>
ζ, as <i>φρά-ζω</i>		φρά-σω		πέφρα-κα, <i>I tell.</i>

Fifth.

λ, as <i>ψάλ-λω</i>	} ῶ {	ψαλ-ῶ	} κα {	ἔψαλ-κα, <i>I sing.</i>
μ, as <i>νέ-μω</i>		νεμ-ῶ		νενέμη-κα, <i>I distribute.</i>
ν, as <i>φαί-νω</i>		φαν-ῶ		πέφαγ-κα, <i>I show.</i>
ρ, as <i>σπεί-ρω</i>		σπερ-ῶ		ἔσπαρ-κα, <i>I sow.</i>
μν, as <i>τέ-μνω</i>		τεμ-ῶ		τετέμη-κα, <i>I cut.</i>

Sixth.

^ω pure, }	as <i>τί-ω</i> ,	<i>σω</i> ,	<i>τί-σω</i> ,	<i>κα</i> ,	<i>τέτι-κα</i> , <i>I honour.</i>
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The active and middle voices have each eight tenses ; present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first and second aorist, first and second future. The passive voice has one tense in addition to these, the paulo-post-future.

The principal tenses are the present, first future, and perfect ; but in the passive voice, the present, perfect, and second aorist.

The cognate tenses are :

In Passive.

Present			Perfect Pass.
Imperfect	1st Future	Perfect	Pluperfect
2nd Aorist	and	and	Paulo-post-Future
2nd Future	1st Aorist	Pluperfect	1st Aorist
Perfect Mid.			1st Future.

There are five moods : Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

A verb is called *finite* when it is not in the *infinitive* mood.

When the first person plural ends in *μεν*, there is no first person dual.

When the third person plural end in *σι* or *ται*, the third person dual is the same as the second.

When the third person of a tense ending in *ι* or *ε* comes before a vowel or diphthong, *ν* is added. The poets sometimes use this before a consonant.

The second and third persons singular of the Subjunctive Mood active, and the second person singular of tenses in *μαι*, have *ι* written under the final letters *φ*, *η*, *ψ*. The same occurs when these vowels come before *μην* in the optative of the perfect passive, throughout the tense.

The aorists are tenses whose signification varies. They are found with the meanings of the perfect, pluperfect, and imperfect ; and sometimes even of the future.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, *I strike or am striking.*

S.	τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-εις,	τύπτ-ει
D.		τύπτ-ετον,	τύπτ-ετον
P.	τύπτ-ομεν,	τύπτ-ετε,	τύπτ-ουσι.

Imperfect, *I did strike or was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτ-ον,	ἔτυπτ-ες,	ἔτυπτ-ε
D.		ἔτύπτ-ετον,	ἔτυπτ-έτην
P.	ἐτύπτ-ομεν,	ἐτύπτ-ετε,	ἐτυπτ-ον.

First Future, *I shall or will strike.*

S.	τύψ-ω,	τύψ-εις,	τύψ-ει
D.		τύψ-ετον,	τύψ-ετον
P.	τύψ-ομεν,	τύψ-ετε,	τύψ-ουσι.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψ-α,	ἔτυψ-ας,	ἔτυψ-ε
D.		ἐτύψ-ατον,	ἐτυψ-άτην
P.	ἐτύψ-αμεν	ἐτύψ-ατε,	ἔτυψ-αν.

Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυφ-α,	τέτυφ-ας,	τέτυφ-ε
D.		τετύφ-ατον,	τετύφ-ατον
P.	τετύφ-αμεν,	τετύφ-ατε,	τετύφ-ασι.

Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετύφ-ειν,	ἔτετύφ-εις,	ἔτετύφ-ει
D.		ἔτετύφ-ειτον,	ἔτετυφ-είτην
P.	ἔτετύφ-ειμεν,	ἔτετύφ-εῖτε,	ἔτετύφ-εισαν & εσαν.

Second Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυπ-ον,	ἔτυπ-ες,	ἔτυπ-ε
D.		ἐτύπ-ετον,	ἐτυπ-έτην
P.	ἐτύπ-ομεν,	ἐτύπ-ετε,	ἔτυπ-ον.

Second Future, *I shall or will strike.*

S.	τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-εῖς,	τυπ-εῖ
D.		τυπ-εῖτον,	τυπ-εῖτον
P.	τυπ-οῦμεν,	τυπ-εῖτε,	τυπ-οῦσι.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, *strike.*

S.	τύπτ-ε,	τυπτ-έτω
D.	τύπτ-ετον,	τυπτ-έτων
P.	τύπτ-ετε,	τυπτ-έτωσαν.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύψ-ον,	τυψ-άτω
D.	τύψ-ατον,	τυψ-άτων
P.	τύψ-ατε,	τυψ-άτωσαν.

Perfect and Pluperfect, *have struck.*

S.	τέτυφ-ε,	τετυφ-έτω
D.	τετύφ-ετον,	τετυφ-έτων
P.	τετύφ-ετε,	τετυφ-έτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύπ-ε,	τυπ-έτω
D.	τύπ-ετον,	τυπ-έτων
P.	τύπ-ετε,	τυπ-έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

The sign of the optative mood is, εἴθε, *I wish*.

Pres. and Imp. *I may be striking.*

S. τύπτ-οιμι,	τύπτ-οις,	τύπτ-οι
D. τύπτ-οιτον,	τύπτ-οίτην,	τύπτ-οιεν.
P. τύπτ-οιμεν,	τύπτ-οιτε,	τύπτ-οιεν.

First Future, *I may hereafter strike.*

S. τύψ-οιμι,	τύψ-οις,	τύψ-οι
D. τύψ-οιτον,	τύψ-οίτην,	τύψ-οιεν.
P. τύψ-οιμεν,	τύψ-οιτε,	τύψ-οιεν.

First Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S. τύψ-αιμι,	τύψ-αις,	τύψ-αι
D. τύψ-αιτον,	τύψ-αίτην,	τύψ-αιεν.
P. τύψ-αιμεν,	τύψ-αιτε,	τύψ-αιεν.

The Æolic Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S. τύψ-εια,	τύψ-ειας,	τύψ-ειε
D. τυψ-ειάτον,	τυψ-ειάτην,	τυψ-ειαν.
P. τυψ-είαμεν,	τυψ-είατε,	τυψ-ειαν.

Perf. and Pluperf. *I may have been striking.*

S. τετύφ-οιμι,	τετύφ-οις,	τετύφ-οι
D. τετύφ-οιτον,	τετυφ-οίτην,	τετύφ-οιεν.
P. τετύφ-οιμεν,	τετύφ-οιτε,	τετύφ-οιεν.

Second Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S. τύπ-οιμι,	τύπ-οις,	τύπ-οι
D. τύπ-οιτον,	τυπ-οίτην,	τύπ-οιεν.
P. τύπ-οιμεν,	τύπ-οιτε,	τύπ-οιεν.

Second Future, *I may have struck.*

S. τυπ-οῖμι,	τυπ-οῖς,	τυπ-οῖ
D. τυπ-οῖτον,	τυπ-οῖτην,	τυπ-οῖεν.
P. τυπ-οῖμεν,	τυπ-οῖτε,	τυπ-οῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The sign of the subjunctive mood is, *ἐάν, if.*

Pres. and Imp. *I should strike.*

S. <i>τύπτ-ω,</i>	<i>τύπτ-ης,</i>	<i>τύπτ-η</i>
D. <i>τύπτ-ητον,</i>	<i>τύπτ-ητον,</i>	<i>τύπτ-ητον</i>
P. <i>τύπτ-ωμεν,</i>	<i>τύπτ-ητε,</i>	<i>τύπτ-ωσι.</i>

First Aorist, *I should have struck.*

S. <i>τύψ-ω,</i>	<i>τύψ-ης,</i>	<i>τύψ-η</i>
D. <i>τύψ-ητον,</i>	<i>τύψ-ητον,</i>	<i>τύψ-ητον</i>
P. <i>τύψ-ωμεν,</i>	<i>τύψ-ητε,</i>	<i>τύψ-ωσι.</i>

Perf. and Pluperf. *I should have been striking.*

S. <i>τετύφ-ω,</i>	<i>τετύφ-ης,</i>	<i>τετύφ-η</i>
D. <i>τετύφ-ητον,</i>	<i>τετύφ-ητον,</i>	<i>τετύφ-ητον</i>
P. <i>τετύφ-ωμεν,</i>	<i>τετύφ-ητε,</i>	<i>τετύφ-ωσι.</i>

Second Aorist, *I should have struck.*

S. <i>τύπ-ω,</i>	<i>τύπ-ης,</i>	<i>τύπ-η</i>
D. <i>τύπ-ητον,</i>	<i>τύπ-ητον,</i>	<i>τύπ-ητον</i>
P. <i>τύπ-ωμεν,</i>	<i>τύπ-ητε,</i>	<i>τύπ-ωσι.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imp.	<i>τύπτ-ειν, to strike.</i>
First Future,	<i>τύψ-ειν, to be about to strike.</i>
First Aorist,	<i>τύψ-αι, to have struck.</i>
Perf. and Pluperf.	<i>τετυφ-έναι, to have been striking.</i>
Second Aorist,	<i>τυπ-εῖν, to have struck.</i>
Second Future,	<i>τυπ-εῖν, to be about to strike.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

The Participles are for the most part declined like adjectives, those of the Perfect and the Second Future being excepted. Those which end in *ων* are declined like *ἐκών*, and that in *ας* like *πᾶς*.

Present and Imperfect, *striking*.

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>τύπτ-ων</i> ,	<i>τύπτ-ουσα</i> ,	<i>τύπτ-ον</i>
G. <i>τύπτ-οντος</i> ,	<i>τυπτ-ούσης</i> ,	<i>τύπτ-οντος</i> , &c.

First Future, *being about to strike*.

N. <i>τύψ-ων</i> ,	<i>τύψ-ουσα</i> ,	<i>τύψ-ον</i>
G. <i>τύψ-οντος</i> ,	<i>τυψ-ούσης</i> ,	<i>τύψ-οντος</i> , &c.

First Aorist, *having struck*.

N. <i>τύψ-ας</i> ,	<i>τύψ-ασα</i> ,	<i>τύψ-αν</i>
G. <i>τύψ-αντος</i> ,	<i>τυψ-άσης</i> ,	<i>τύψ-αντος</i> , &c.

Second Aorist, *having struck*.

N. <i>τυπ-ών</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ούσα</i> ,	<i>τυπ-όν</i>
G. <i>τυπ-όντος</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ούσης</i> ,	<i>τυπ-όντος</i> , &c.

Perfect and Pluperfect, *who has been striking*.

Singular.

N. <i>τετυφ-ώς</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖα</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ός</i>
G. <i>τετυφ-ότος</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίας</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότος</i>
D. <i>τετυφ-ότι</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίᾱ</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότι</i>
A. <i>τετυφ-ότα</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίαν</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ός</i>
V. <i>τετυφ-ώς</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖα</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ός</i> .

Dual.

N. A. <i>τετυφ-ότε</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖᾱ</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότε</i>
G. D. <i>τετυφ-ότοιιν</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίαιιν</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότοιιν</i>
V. <i>τετυφ-ότε</i>	<i>τετυφ-υῖα</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότε</i> .

Plural.

N. <i>τετυφ-ότες</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖαι</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότα</i>
G. <i>τετυφ-ότων</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖῶν</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότων</i>
D. <i>τετυφ-όσι</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖαις</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-όσι</i>
A. <i>τετυφ-ότας</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίας</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότα</i>
V. <i>τετυφ-ότες</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖαι</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότα</i> .

Second Future, *being about to strike*.

N. <i>τυπ-ών</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ούσα</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦν</i>
G. <i>τυπ-οῦντος</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ούσης</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦντος</i>
D. <i>τυπ-οῦντι</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ούσῃ</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦντι</i>
A. <i>τυπ-οῦντα</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦσαν</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦν</i>
V. <i>τυπ-ών</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ούσα</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦν</i> , &c.

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Active Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτ-ω	τύπτ-ε	τύπτ-οιμι	τύπτ-ω	τύπτ-ειν	τύπτ-ων
Imperf.	ἔτυπτ-ον					
1 Fut.	τύψ-ω	τύψ-ον	τύψ-οιμι	τύψ-ω	τύψ-ειν	τύψ-ων
1 Aor.	ἔτυψ-α		τύψ-αιμι		τύψ-αι	τύψ-ας
Perf.	τέτυψ-α	τέτυψ-ε	τέτυψ-οιμι	τέτυψ-ω	τέτυψ-έναι	τέτυψ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἔτετυψ-εῖν					
2 Aor.	ἔτυπ-ον	τύπε	τύπ-οιμι	τύπ-ω	τυπ-εῖν	τυπ-ών
2 Fut.	τυπ-ῶ		τυπ-οῖμι		τυπ-εῖν	τυπ-ῶν

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	λέγ-ω	λέγ-ε	λέγ-οιμι	λέγ-ω	λέγ-ειν	λέγ-ων
Imperf.	ἔλεγ-ον					
1 Fut.	λέξ-ω	λέξ-ον	λέξ-οιμι	λέξ-ω	λέξ-ειν	λέξ-ων
1 Aor.	ἔλεξ-α		λέξ-αιμι		λέξ-αι	λέξ-ας
Perf.	λέλεχ-α	λέλεχ-ε	λέλεχ-οιμι	λέλεχ-ω	λέλεχ-έναι	λέλεχ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἐλέλεχ-εῖν					
2 Aor.	ἔλεγ-ον	λέγ-ε	λέγ-οιμι	λέγ-ω	λέγ-εῖν	λέγ-ών
2 Fut.	λεγ-ῶ		λεγ-οῖμι		λέγ-εῖν	λεγ-ῶν

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	πείθ-ω	πείθ-ε	πείθ-οιμι	πείθ-ω	πείθ-ειν	πείθ-ων
Imperf.	ἔπειθ-ον		πέισ-οιμι		πέισ-ειν	πέισ-ων
1 Fut.	πέισ-α	πέισ-ον	πέισ-αιμι	πέισ-ω	πέισ-αι	πέισ-ας
1 Aor.	πέπεικ-α	πέπεικ-ε	πεπείκ-οιμι	πεπείκ-ω	πεπείκ-έναι	πεπείκ-ώς
Perf.	ἔπεπείκ-ειν		πίθ-οιμι		πίθ-εῖν	πίθ-ών
Pl. Perf.	ἔπειθ-ον	πίθ-ε	πίθ-οιμι	πίθ-ω	πίθ-εῖν	πίθ-ων
2 Aor.			πίθ-οιμι			
2 Fut.	πίθ-ῶ		πίθ-οίμι			

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ε	φράζ-οιμι	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ειν	φράζ-ων
Imperf.	ἔφραζ-ον		φράσ-οιμι		φράσ-ειν	φράσ-ων
1 Fut.	φράσ-ω	φράσ-ον	φράσ-αιμι	φράσ-ω	φράσ-αι	φράσ-ας
1 Aor.	ἔφρασ-α		πεφράκ-οιμι	πεφράκ-ω	πεφράκ-έναι	πεφράκ-ώς
Perf.	πέφρακ-α	πέφρακ-ε	φράδ-οιμι	φράδ-ω	φράδ-εῖν	φράδ-ών
Pl. Perf.	ἔπεφράκ-ειν	φράδ-ε	φράδ-οιμι		φράδ-εῖν	φράδ-ων
2 Aor.	ἔφραδ-ον					
2 Fut.	φραδ-ῶ		φραδ-οίμι			

Fifth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	σπείρ-ω	σπείρ-ε	σπείρ-οιμι	σπείρ-ω	σπείρ-ειν	σπείρ-ων
Imperf.	ἔσπειρ-ον		σπερ-οῖμι		σπερ-εῖν	σπερ-ῶν
1 Fut.	ἔσπειρ-ῶ	σπείρ-ον	σπείρ-αιμι	σπείρ-ω	σπείρ-αι	σπείρ-ας
1 Aor.	ἔσπαρ-α					
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-α	ἔσπαρκ-ε	ἑσπάρκ-οιμι	ἑσπάρκ-ω	ἑσπαρκ-έναι	ἑσπαρκ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἑσπάρκ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἑσπαρ-ον	σπάρ-ε	σπάρ-οιμι	σπάρ-ω	σπαρ-εῖν	σπαρ-ῶν
2 Fut.	σπαρ-ῶ		σπαρ-οῖμι		σπαρ-εῖν	σπαρ-ῶν

Sixth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀκού-ω		ἀκού-οιμι	ἀκού-ω	ἀκού-ειν	ἀκού-ων
Imperf.	ἤκου-ον	ἄκου-ε				
1 Fut.	ἀκούσ-ω		ἀκούσ-οιμι	ἀκούσ-ω	ἀκούσ-ειν	ἀκούσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἤκουσ-α	ἄκουσ-ον	ἀκούσ-αιμι	ἀκούσ-ω	ἀκούσ-αι	ἀκούσ-ας
Perf.	ἤκουκ-α					
Pl. Perf.	ἤκουκ-ειν	ἤκουκ-ε	ἤκούκ-οιμι	ἤκούκ-ω	ἤκουκ-έναι	ἤκουκ-ώς
2 Aor.	ἤκο-ον		ἄκό-οιμι	ἄκό-ω	ἄκο-εῖν	ἄκο-ῶν
2 Fut.	ἄκο-ῶ	ἄκο-ε	ἄκο-οῖμι		ἄκο-εῖν	ἄκο-ῶν

FORMATION OF TENSES.

The Present.

The Present Tense is the theme or root of the verb ; as, *τύπτω*.

The Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the first person singular of the *Present*, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and placing the *augment* before it ; as, *τύπτω, ἔτυπτον*.

There are two augments ; the syllabic and the temporal. The syllabic augment is *ε*, which is used when verbs begin with a consonant ; for then *ε* is placed before the imperfect, the pluperfect, the first and second aorist in the *indicative* mood ; but in no other.

The temporal augment is only used where a verb begins with a *changeable* vowel or a *changeable* diphthong.

The changeable vowels are *α, ε, ο* : *α* and *ε* are changed into *η* ; as, *ἀκούω, I hear, ἤκουον ; ἐπείδω, I strengthen, ἤπειδον* : and *ο* is changed into *ω* ; as, *ὀρύττω, I dig, ὤρυττον*.

The changeable diphthongs are *αι, αυ, οι* : *αι* is changed into *η* ; as, *αἶρω, I take away, ἤρον : αυ* into *ηυ* ; as, *αὐξάνω, I increase, ᾠξανον : οι* into *ηι* ; as, *οἰκίζω, I build, ᾠκίζον*.

If a verb should begin with an unchangeable vowel or an unchangeable diphthong, all the tenses will begin alike.

The unchangeable vowels are *η, ι, υ, ω* : as, *ἤχέω, I sound, ἤχεν ; ἵξέω, I lay snares, ἵξεν ; ὕβριζω, I insult, ὕβριζον ; ὤθω, I urge on, ὤθον*.

The unchangeable diphthongs are *ει, ευ, ου* ; as, *εικάζω, I liken, εἵκαζον ; εὐθύνω, I direct, εὐθυνον ; οὔτάζω, I wound, οὔταζον*. But *ευ* is changed by the Attics into *ηυ* ; as, *εὔχομαι, I pray, ἠυχόμεν*.

Observations.

The Attics change the syllabic augment *ε* into the temporal *η* ; as, *ἔμελλον, ἤμελλον, I was about to be*.

The Attics place *ε* before verbs that begin with *ο* or *ω* ; as, *ὀράω, I see, ἑώραον*.

The poets place *ε* before the aorists, whether they begin with a vowel or a diphthong ; as, *εἶπα* for *εἶπα, I said*. If a verb begins with *ρ*, it is doubled after the augment ; as, *ῥίπτω, I throw, ἔρριπτον*.

There are four verbs beginning with α, which do not take the augment; as, ἄω, *I breathe*, ἄον; ἀῶ, *I hear*, ἀιον; ἀηθέσσω, *I am unaccustomed*, ἀήθεσσον; ἀηδίζομαι, *I am wearied with*, ἀηδιζόμεν.

Some verbs that begin with ε take ι after ε for their augment; as, ἔχω, *I have*, εἶχον; ἔλω, *I take*, εἶλον. So ἔλκω, ἔλκυνω, ἐλκίζω, *I draw*; ἔρπω, ἐρπύζω, *I creep*; ἐστήκω, *I stand*; ἔπομαι, *I follow*; ἐρέω, *I say*; ἐστιάω, *I entertain*; ἔζω, *I sit*; ἐάω, *I suffer*; ἔω, *I put on*; ἔρνω, *I draw*; ἔθω, ἐθίζω, *I accustom*; ἐργάζομαι, *I labour*; ἔπω, *I say*, εἶπον; which last retains the augment through all its moods. But ἐορτάζω, *I feast*, makes ἐόρταζον and ἐώρταζον.

Some verbs beginning with οἰ have no augment; as, οἰακίζω, *I steer*; οἰνίζω, *I smell of wine*; οἰωνίζομαι, *I augur*; οἰδομαι, *I suppose*; οἰμάω, *I rush upon*; and some others. But οἰνοχοέω, *I pour out wine*, and οἰμώζω, *I bewail*, receive or omit the augment.

The Augment of Compound Verbs.

Verbs that are compounded with a preposition, or with the adverbs δύν and εν before a changeable vowel or diphthong, have their augment in the middle; as, ἐναλλάττω, *I exchange*, ἐνήλλαττον; προσβάλλω, *I add*, προσέβαλλον; δυσαρεστέω, *I displease*, δυσηρέστεον; εὐεργετέω, *I benefit*, εὐηργέτεον. The rest have the augment in the beginning; as, φιλοσοφέω, *I philosophize*, ἐφιλοσόφειν; ἀφρονέω, *I am foolish*, ἡφρόνεον; δυστυχεύω, *I am unhappy*, ἐδυστύχεον.

A preposition that ends in a vowel, compounded with a verb that begins with one, loses its final vowel; as, ἐπέχω, *I restrain*, not ἐπιέχω; κατοικέω, *I inhabit*, not καταοικέω; παρέβαλλον, *I did cast*, not παραέβαλλον. But περὶ and πρὸ, and sometimes ἀμφί, retain theirs; as, περιέχω, προάγω, ἀμφιελίσσω or ἀμφελίσσω; and πρὸ is often contracted; as, προέχω, προῦχω.

If the verb begins with an aspirated vowel, the preposition changes its last tenuis into the corresponding aspirate; as, καθάπτομαι, from κατὰ and ἄπτομαι.

Observations.

Some few verbs, that begin with a preposition, have the augment in the beginning; as, ἀνοίγω, *I open*, ἡνοιγον; ἀντιβόλεω, *I meet*, ἡντιβόλεον; &c.

Some take the augment both in the beginning and the middle; as, ἐνοχλέω, *I disturb*, ἡνώχλειν; ἀνορθόω, *I correct*, ἡνώρθουν.

The Ionics sometimes throw off the augment altogether; as, *τύπτον* for *ἔτυπτον*, *τύψα* for *ἔτυψα*, *τετύφειν* for *ἔτετύφειν*, *τύπον* for *ἔτυπον*.

The First Future.

The first Future is formed from the first person singular of the Present, by changing the last syllable, as follows:

1st Conj. changes π, β, φ, πτ, into ψω.

2nd ————— κ, γ, χ, κτ, — ξω.

3rd ————— τ, δ, θ, — σω.

4th ————— σσ, ττ, ζ, — σω and ξω.

5th ————— λ, μ, ν, ρ, μν, — λῶ, μῶ, νῶ, ρῶ, circumflexed.

6th ————— ω pure, — σω.

The penultima of the first Future is generally *long*.

Except verbs of the fourth conjugation in *ᾶζω* and *ιζω*, which make the penultima *short*; as, *θαυμάζω*, *I wonder*, *θαυμάσω*; *λακτίζω*, *I kick*, *λακτίσω*.

Except also verbs of the fifth conjugation, where it is made short in three ways: either by striking out the second consonant; as, *τέμνω*, *I cut*, *τέμῶ*: or the second vowel of the diphthong; as, *φαίνω*, *I show*, *φᾶνῶ*: or by making the doubtful vowel short; as, *κρίνω*, *I judge*, *κρίνῶ*.

Of verbs that end in *σσω* and *ττω*, some form their Future in *σω*, others in *ξω*, and others in both; which attentive reading will teach.

Many verbs in *ζω* form their Future in *ξω*; as, *δαίζω*, *I divide*; *ἐναιρίζω*, *I slay*; *κράζω*, *I cry out*; *μαστίζω*, *I flog*; *οἰμῶζω*, *I deplore*; *ρέζω*, *I perform*; *στάζω*, *I drop*; *σφάζω*, *I kill*: a few end in *γζω*; as, *κλάζω*, *I make a clamour*; *πλάζω*, *I seduce*: and some in *ξω* and *σω*; as, *ἀρπάζω*, *I snatch*; *βάζω*, *I speak*; *βαστάζω*, *I carry*; *θερίζω*, *I reap*; *παίζω*, *I play*. But *σαλπίζω*, *I sound a trumpet*, makes it in *σω* and *γζω*.

Dissyllables in *έω* form the Future in *εύσω*; as, *πλέω*, *I sail*, *πλεύσω*; *ρέω*, *I flow*, *ρεύσω*: except *δέω*, *I bind*, which makes *δήσω*.

Some futures take the aspirate letter for the tenuis; as, *θρέψω*, from *τρέφω*, *I nourish*; *θρέξω*, from *τρέχω*, *I run*; *θύψω*, from *τύφω*, *I smoke*: or the double letter for the aspirate; as, *ἔξω*, from *έχω*, *I have*.

In polysyllables of the fourth conjugation the Attics drop ζ, and circumflex *ω*; as, *νομίζω*, *I think*, *νομῶ*; *βαδίζομαι*, *I march*, *βαδιοῦμαι*.

The Dorics change *ζω* into *σδω*; as, *κωμάσδω*, for *κωμάζω*,

I sport: and make the Future in $\sigma\omega$ and $\xi\omega$; as, $\betaαδίζω$, $\betaαδίσω$ and $\betaαδίξω$.

The Æolics change the Future $\rho\omega$ into $\rho\sigma\omega$; as, $\ddot{\omicron}\rho\omega$, *I excite*, $\ddot{\omicron}\rho\omega$, $\ddot{\omicron}\rho\sigma\omega$.

The poets often drop the σ in the Future of the sixth conjugation; as, $\deltaή\omega$, *I will find*, for $\deltaή\sigma\omega$; $\kappaλεί\omega$, *I will shut*, for $\kλεί\sigma\omega$; and $κέ\omega$ or $κεί\omega$, *I will lie down*, for $κέ\sigma\omega$.

First Aorist.

The first Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the first Future, by changing ω into α , and placing the augment before it; as, $\tauύψω$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tauυψα$.

The penultima of the first Aorist is mostly *long*, and therefore in the fifth conjugation α is changed into η ; as, $\psiαλ\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\etaλα$: ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$; as, $\sigmaπερ\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigmaπειρα$.

Verbs of the fourth conjugation, whose future ends in $\alpha\sigma\omega$ and $\iota\sigma\omega$, make the penultima of this tense *short*; as, $\alphaγορᾶ\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\gammaοράσα$; $\acute{\alpha}\kappaοντίζω$, $\acute{\eta}\kappaόντισα$.

There are five first Aorists which do not assume the characteristic letter of the first Future: $\acute{\epsilon}\thetaηκα$, *I placed*; $\acute{\epsilon}\deltaωκα$, *I gave*; $\acute{\eta}κα$, *I sent*; $\acute{\epsilon}\iotaπα$, *I said*; $\acute{\eta}\gammaεγα$, *I bore*.

The following first Aorists drop the σ of the Future: $\chiείω$, *I pour*, which makes $\acute{\epsilon}\chiενα$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\chiεα$; $\kappaαίω$, *I burn*, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappaηα$; $\sigmaεύω$, *I move*, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigmaενα$; $\acute{\alpha}\lambdaεύω$, *I avoid*, $\acute{\eta}\lambdaενα$; and $\acute{\alpha}\kείω$, *I heal*, $\acute{\eta}\kappaεια$.

The Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the first person singular of the first Future, as follows:

1st Conj.	changes $\psi\omega$ into $\phiα$.
2nd	_____ $\xi\omega$ — $\chiα$.
3rd	_____ $\sigma\omega$ — $κα$.
4th	_____ { $\sigma\omega$ — $κα$, & $\xi\omega$ — $\chiα$.
5th	_____ $\tilde{\omega}$ — $κα$, but $\mu\tilde{\omega}$ into $\muηκα$.
6th	_____ $\sigma\omega$ — $κα$.

And the first letter ¹ of the Present tense is placed with ϵ before it, if the verb begins with a simple consonant, or with a mute before a liquid; as, $\tauύπτω$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tauτυφα$; $\gammaράφω$, $\acute{\gamma}\acute{\epsilon}\gammaραφα$. In all other cases ϵ only is prefixed; as, $\zetaάω$, *I live*, $\acute{\epsilon}\zetaηκα$; $\sigmaκάπτω$, *I dig*, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigmaκαφα$.

¹ This repetition of the first letter is called the reduplication.

When a verb begins with an aspirate letter, its tenuis is put instead of it ; as, *θύω*, *I sacrifice*, *τέθυκα*. If it begins with ρ, ρ is doubled, and ε is placed before it ; as, *ρίπτω*, *I hurl*, *ῥήριφα*.

If a verb begins with a changeable vowel or diphthong, the Perfect will have the same first letter as the Imperfect ; as, *ἤκουον*, *ἤκουκα*, from *ἀκούω*.

Dissyllables of the fifth conjugation, except those in *μῶ*, change the ε of the first Future into α in the Perfect ; as, *στέλλω*, *I send*, *στέλλω*, *ἔσταλκα*.

Dissyllables in *είνω*, *ίνω*, *ύνω*, cast off the ν of the Future, in forming the Perfect ; as, *κτείνω*, *I slay*, *κτενῶ*, *ἔκτακα* ; *κρίνω*, *I judge*, *κρινῶ*, *κέκρικα* ; *θύνω*, *I rush headlong*, *θυνῶ*, *τέθυκα*. The rest change ν into γ : as, *φαίνω*, *I shew*, *πέφαγκα* ; *μολύνω*, *I pollute*, *μεμόλυνκα*.

Verbs that begin with κτ or μν repeat only the former letter : as, *κτάομαι*, *I possess*, *κέκτημαι* ; *μνάομαι*, *I remember*, *μέμνημαι*. *Κτείνω* must be excepted, which makes *ἔκτακα*.

Before verbs that begin with α, ε, ο, short, the Attics place the first two letters of the Present tense ; and the third syllable is made short, should the Perfect have more than three syllables ; as, *ἀλήθω*, *I grind*, *ἤληκα*, *ἀλήλεκα*.

If a verb begins with λ or μ, the Attics place ει before it ; as, *εἵληφα*, from the obsolete verb *λήβω*, *I take* ; *μείρομαι*, *I allot*, *εἵμαρμαι*, whence we have *εἵμαρμένη*, *lot*, *fate*.

In dissyllables of the first and second conjugation the Attics change ε, the penultima of the Present, into ο ; as, *στρέφω*, *I turn*, *ἔστροφα* ; *κλέπτω*, *I steal*, *κέκλοφα*.

The Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the first person singular of the Perfect, by changing α into ειν ; and placing the augment ε before it, if the Perfect begins with a consonant ; as, *τέτυφα*, *εἰτετύφειν*.

If the Perfect begins with a vowel, the Pluperfect begins with the same.

The Second Aorist.

The second Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the Present, by changing ω into ον, prefixing the augment, and retaining the characteristic letter of the Present ; as, *γράφω*, *ἔγραφον* ; *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπον*.

The penultima of the second Aorist is generally short ; and

therefore if the penultima of the Present be long by position, the latter consonant is dropped; as, *κάμνω, I labour, ἔκαμον.*

In order to distinguish the second Aorist from the Imperfect, the vowels and diphthongs of the Present are changed in the penultima of the second Aorist, as thus:

ε	} is changed into α	} as	δέρω, <i>I flay, ἔδαρον.</i>
η			λήθω, <i>I lie hid, ἔλαθον.</i>
ω			τρώγω, <i>I eat, ἔτραγον.</i>
αι			καίω, <i>I burn, ἔκαον.</i>
αυ			παύω, <i>I make to cease, ἔπαον.</i>
ευ	into υ		φεύγω, <i>I fly, ἔφυγον.</i>
ου	into ο		ἀκούω, <i>I hear, ἤκοον.</i>
ει	into ι		λείπω, <i>I leave, ἔλιπον.</i>

But *ἔλεγον*, from *λέγω, I say*; *ἔβλεπον*, from *βλέπω, I see*; *ἔφλεγον*, from *φλέγω, I burn*, retain ε.

If the first Future of the fourth conjugation ends in *σω*, the second Aorist ends in *δον*; if in *ξω*, in *γον*; as *φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον*; *τάττω, τάξω, ἔταγον.*

In dissyllables of the fifth conjugation *ει* is changed into *α*; as, *σπείρω, ἔσπαρον*: but in trisyllables into *ε*; as, *ὀφείλω, ὠφείλον.*

Seven second Aorists are irregularly formed; as,
βλάπτω, I hurt, ἔβλαβον. | *θάπτω, I bury, ἔταφον.*
καλύπτω, I cover, ἐκάλυβον. | *ράπτω, I sew, ἔρραφον.*
κρύπτω, I conceal, ἐκρυβον. | *σκάπτω, I dig, ἔσκαφον.*
βάπτω, I dip, ἔβαφον.

Some verbs also of two syllables have their penultima long: as, *ᾄδω, I sing, ᾄδον*; *ἔλκω, I draw, εἴλκον.* Also a few trisyllables: as, *ἐνέγκω, I bear, ἠνεγκον*; *πέρθω, I lay waste, ἔπαρθον.*

The Ionics sometimes use a reduplication in this tense; as, *κέκαμον* instead of *ἔκαμον, I laboured.*

Verbs of the sixth conjugation, generally speaking, have no second Aorist, second Future, nor Perfect middle.

The Second Future.

The second Future is formed from the first person singular of the second Aorist, by changing *ον* into *ω* circumflexed, and dropping the augment; as, *ἔτυπον, τυπῶ.*

In the fifth conjugation the second Future is often the same as the first: as, *ψάλλω, 1 F. ψαλῶ*; *ἔψαλον, 2 F. ψαλῶ.*

The other moods with their tenses are formed from the indicative through all the voices, the like tenses from the like.

The auxiliary verb εἰμί, *I am*, is thus declined :

Indicative Mood.

Present.			Pluperfect.		
S. εἰμί,	εἷς or εἶ,	ἐστὶ	S. ἤμην,	ἦσο,	ἦτο
D. ἐσθόν,	ἐσθόν,	ἐσθόν	D. ἤμεθον,	ἦσθον,	ἦσθην
P. ἐσμέν,	ἐστέ,	εἰσὶ.	P. ἤμεθα,	ἦσθε,	ἦντο.

Imperfect.			1st Future.		
S. ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ or ἦν	S. ἔσομαι,	ἔσῃ,	ἔσεται
D. ἦτον,	ἦτην,	ἦτην	D. ἐσόμεθον,	ἔσεσθον,	ἔσεσθον
P. ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.	P. ἐσόμεθα,	ἔσεσθε,	ἔσονται.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Pres. ἴσθι or ἔσθι, ἔστω	ἔστων, ἔστων	ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.

Optative Mood.

Present.			1st Future.		
S. εἶην,	εἶης,	εἶη	S. ἐσοίμην,	ἔσοιο,	ἔσοιτο
D. εἶητον,	εἶήτην	εἶήτην	D. ἐσοίμεθον,	ἔσεσθον,	ἔσεσθον
P. εἶημεν,	εἶητε,	εἶησαν.	P. ἐσοίμεθα,	ἔσοισθε,	ἔσονται.

Subjunctive Mood.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Pres. ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ	ᾗτον, ᾗτον	ᾧμεν, ᾗτε, ᾧσι.

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. εἶναι.	1 Fut. ἔσεσθαι.
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Participle.

Pres. N. ὦν,	οὔσα, ὄν,	G. ὄντος,	οὔσης, ὄντος.
1 Fut. N. ἐσόμεν-ος, η,	ον,	G. ἐσόμεν-ου, ης,	ου.

Ind.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Pres. εἰμί } Imp. ἦν }	ἴσθι or ἔσθι	εἶην	ᾧ	εἶναι	ὦν
Plup. ἤμην					
1 Fut. ἔσομαι		ἐσοίμην		ἔσεσθαι	ἐσόμενος.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, *I am struck.*

S. τύπτ-ομαι,	τύπτ-η,	τύπτ-εται
D. τυπτ-όμεθον,	τύπτ-εσθον,	τύπτ-εσθον
P. τυπτ-όμεθα,	τύπτ-εσθε,	τύπτ-ονται.

Imperfect, *I was being struck.*

S. έτυπτ-όμην,	έτύπτ-ου,	έτύπτ-ετο
D. έτυπτ-όμεθον,	έτύπτ-εσθον,	έτυπτ-έσθην
P. έτυπτ-όμεθα,	έτύπτ-εσθε,	έτύπτ-οντο.

Perfect, *I have been struck.*

S. τέτυ-μμαι, ¹	τέτυ-ψαι ¹ ,	τέτυ-πται
D. τετύ-μμεθον,	τέτυ-φθον,	τέτυ-φθον
P. τετύ-μμεθα,	τέτυ-φθε,	τετυ-μμένοι εισί.

Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

S. έτετύ-μμην,	έτέτυ-ψο,	έτέτυ-πτο
D. έτετύ-μμεθον,	έτέτυ-φθον,	έτετύ-φθην
P. έτετύ-μμεθα,	έτέτυ-φθε,	τετυ-μμένοι ήσαν.

Paulo-post Future, *I shall soon be struck.*

S. τετύψ-ομαι,	τετύψ-η,	τετύψ-εται
D. τετυψ-όμεθον,	τετύψ-εσθον,	τετύψ-εσθον
P. τετυψ-όμεθα,	τετύψ-εσθε,	τετύψ-ονται.

First Aorist, *I was struck.*

S. έτύφθ-ην,	έτύφθ-ης,	έτύφθ-η
D. έτύφθ-ητον,	έτύφθ-ητον,	έτυφθ-ήτην
P. έτύφθ-ημεν,	έτύφθ-ητε,	έτύφθ-ησαν.

¹ The second person singular of the Perfect is formed from the first person, by changing the consonants before αι into the characteristic letter of the first future Active; as, τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι, from τύψω. If a liquid precede μ, the latter only is changed; as, τέτερμαι, τέτερψαι. In the fifth conjugation μ is always changed into σ; as, έσπαρμαι, έσπαρσαι.

First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσ-ομαι,	τυφθήσ-η,	τυφθήσ-εται
D.	τυφθησ-όμεθον,	τυφθήσ-εσθον,	τυφθήσ-εσθον
P.	τυφθησ-όμεθα,	τυφθήσ-εσθε,	τυφθήσ-ονται.

Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύκ-ην,	ἐτύκ-ης,	ἐτύκ-η
D.		ἐτύκ-ητον,	ἐτυκ-ήτην
P.	ἐτύκ-ημεν,	ἐτύκ-ητε,	ἐτύκ-ησαν.

Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσ-ομαι,	τυπήσ-η,	τυπήσ-εται
D.	τυπησ-όμεθον,	τυπήσ-εσθον,	τυπήσ-εσθον
P.	τυπησ-όμεθα,	τυπήσ-εσθε,	τυπήσ-ονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf. *be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τύκτ-ον,	τυπτ-έσθω
D.	_____	τύκτ-εσθον,	τυπτ-έσθων
P.	_____	τύκτ-εσθε,	τυπτ-έσθωσαν.

Perfect and Pluperf. *have been struck.*

S.	_____	τέτυ-ψο,	τετύ-φθω
D.	_____	τέτυ-φθον,	τετύ-φθων
P.	_____	τέτυ-φθε,	τετύ-φθωσαν.

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	_____	τύφθ-ητι,	τυφθ-ήτω
D.	_____	τύφθ-ητον,	τυφθ-ήτων
P.	_____	τύφθ-ητε,	τυφθ-ήτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	_____	τύκ-ηθι,	τυπ-ήτω
D.	_____	τύκ-ητον,	τυπ-ήτων
P.	_____	τύκ-ητε,	τυπ-ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD. *εἴθε, I wish.*Pres. and Imperf. *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπτ-οίμην,	τύπτ-οιο,	τύπτ-οιτο
D.	τυπτ-οίμεθον,	τύπτ-οισθον,	τυπτ-οίσθην
P.	τυπτ-οίμεθα,	τύπτ-οισθε,	τύπτ-οιντο.

Perf. and Pluperf. *I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυ-μμένος εἶην,	εἶης,	εἶη
D.	τετυ-μμένῳ εἶητον,		εἶήτην
P.	τετυ-μμένοι εἶημεν,	εἶητε,	εἶησαν.

Paulo-post Future, *I may soon be struck.*

S.	τετυψ-οίμην,	τετύψ-οιο,	τετύψ-οιτο
D.	τετυψ-οίμεθον,	τετύψ-οισθόν,	τετυψ-οίσθην
P.	τετυψ-οίμεθα,	τετύψ-οισθε,	τετύψ-οιντο.

First Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυφθ-εἶην,	τυφθ-εἶης,	τυφθ-εἶη
D.	τυφθ-εἶητον,		τυφθ-εἶήτην
P.	τυφθ-εἶημεν,	τυφθ-εἶητε,	τυφθ-εἶησαν.

First Future, *I may be struck hereafter.*

S.	τυφθησ-οίμην,	τυφθήσ-οιο,	τυφθήσ-οιτο
D.	τυφθησ-οίμεθον,	τυφθήσ-οισθόν,	τυφθησ-οίσθην
P.	τυφθησ-οίμεθα,	τυφθήσ-οισθε,	τυφθήσ-οιντο.

Second Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυπ-εἶην,	τυπ-εἶης,	τυπ-εἶη
D.	τυπ-εἶητον,		τυπ-εἶήτην
P.	τυπ-εἶημεν,	τυπ-εἶητε,	τυπ-εἶησαν.

Second Future, *I may be struck hereafter.*

S.	τυπησ-οίμην,	τυπήσ-οιο,	τυπήσ-οιτο
D.	τυπησ-οίμεθον,	τυπήσ-οισθόν,	τυπησ-οίσθην
P.	τυπησ-οίμεθα,	τυπήσ-οισθε,	τυπήσ-οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. *ἐάν, if.*

Present and Imperf. *I should be struck.*

S.	τύπτ-ωμαι,	τύπτ-ῃ,	τύπτ-ηται
D.	τυπτ-ώμεθον,	τύπτ-ησθόν,	τύπτ-ησθον
P.	τυπτ-ώμεθα,	τύπτ-ησθε,	τύπτ-ωνται.

Perf. and Pluperf. *I might have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος ᾧ,	τετυμμένος ᾗς,	τετυμμένος ᾗ
D.	τετυμμένῳ ᾗτον,		τετυμμένῳ ᾗτον
P.	τετυμμένοι ᾧμεν,	τετυμμένοι ᾗτε,	τετυμμένοι ᾧσι.

First Aorist, *I should have been struck.*

S.	τυφθ-ῶ,	τυφθ-ῇς,	τυφθ-ῇ
D.	τυφθ-ῆτον,		τυφθ-ῆτον
P.	τυφθ-ῶμεν,	τυφθ-ῆτε,	τυφθ-ῶσι.

Second Aorist, *I should have been struck.*

S. τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-ῆς,	τυπ-ῆ
D. τυπ-ῆτον,	τυπ-ῆτον,	τυπ-ῆτον
P. τυπ-ῶμεν,	τυπ-ῆτε,	τυπ-ῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.	τύπτ-εσθαι,	to be struck.
Perfect,	τετύ-φθαι,	to have been struck.
Paulo-post Future,	τετύψ-εσθαι,	to be soon struck.
First Aorist,	τυφθ-ῆναι,	to have been struck.
First Future,	τυφθήσ-εσθαι,	to be about to be struck.
Second Aorist,	τυπ-ῆναι,	to have been struck.
Second Future,	τυπήσ-εσθαι,	to be about to be struck.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *being struck.*

N. τυπτόμενος,	τυπτομένη,	τυπτόμενον
G. τυπτομένου,	τυπτομένης,	τυπτομένου, &c.

Perf. and Pluperf. *having been struck.*

N. τετυμμένος,	τετυμμένη,	τετυμμένον
G. τετυμμένου,	τετυμμένης,	τετυμμένου, &c.

Paulo-post Future, *going to be soon struck.*

N. τετυψόμενος,	τετυψομένη,	τετυψόμενον
G. τετυψομένου,	τετυψομένης,	τετυψομένου, &c.

First Aorist, *having been struck.*

N. τυφθείς,	τυφθεῖσα,	τυφθέν
G. τυφθέντος,	τυφθείσης,	τυφθέντος, &c.

First Future, *going to be struck.*

N. τυφθησόμενος,	τυφθησομένη,	τυφθησόμενον
G. τυφθησομένου,	τυφθησομένης,	τυφθησομένου, &c.

Second Aorist, *having been struck.*

N. τυπείς,	τυπεῖσα,	τυπέν
G. τυπέντος,	τυπέσης,	τυπέντος.

Second Future, *going to be struck.*

N. τυπησόμενος,	τυπησομένη,	τυπησόμενον,
G. τυπησομένου,	τυπησομένης,	τυπησομένου, &c.

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Passive Voice.

First Conjugation.						
	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτ-ομαι	τύπτ-ου	τυπ-οίμην	τύπτ-ωμαι	τύπτ-εσθαι	τυπ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐτύπ-ομην					
Perf.	τέτυ-μμαι	τέτυ-ψο	τετυ-μμένος εἶην	τετυ-μμένος ᾧ	τετύ-φθαι	τετυ-μμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἐτέτυ-μμην					
Paul. p.F.	τετύψ-ομαι		τετυψ-οίμην		τετύψ-εσθαι	τετυψ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐτύφθ-ην	τύφθ-ητι	τυφθ-οίμην	τυφθ-ῶ	τυφθ-ῆναι	τυφθ-είς
1 Fut.	τυφθήσ-ομαι		τυφθησ-οίμην		τυφθήσ-εσθαι	τυφθησ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐτύπ-ην	τύπ-ηθι	τυπ-εἶην	τυπ-ῶ	τυπ-ῆναι	τυπ-είς
2 Fut.	τυπήσ-ομαι		τυπησ-οίμην		τυπήσ-εσθαι	τυπησ-όμενος.

Second Conjugation.						
	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	λέγ-ομαι	λέγ-ου	λεγ-οίμην	λέγ-ωμαι	λέγ-εσθαι	λεγ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐλεγ-όμην					
Perf.	λέλε-γμαι	λέλε-ξο	λελε-γμένος εἶην	λελε-γμένος ᾧ	λελέ-χθαι	λελε-γμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἐλελέ-γμαι					
Paul. p.F.	λελέξ-ομαι		λελεξ-οίμην		λελέξ-εσθαι	λελεξ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐλέχθ-ην	λέχθ-ητι	λεχθ-εἶμην	λεχθ-ῶ	λεχθ-ῆναι	λεχθ-είς
1 Fut.	λεχθήσ-ομαι		λεχθησ-οίμην		λεχθήσ-εσθαι	λεχθησ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐλέγ-ην	λέγ-ηθι	λεγ-εἶην	λεγ-ῶ	λεγ-ῆναι	λεγ-είς
2 Fut.	λεγήσ-ομαι		λεγησ-οίμην		λεγήσ-εσθαι	λεγησ-όμενος.

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	πείθ-ομαι	πείθ-ου	πείθ-οίμην	πείθ-ωμαι	πείθ-εσθαι	πείθ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἔπειθ-όμην					
Perf.	πέπει-σμαι	πέπει-σο	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισμένος ᾖ	πεπεί-σθαι	πεπει-σμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἔπεπεί-σμεν					
Paul. p.F.	πεπείσ-ομαι		πεπείσ-οίμην		πεπείσ-εσθαι	πεπείσ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἔπεισ-θην	πείσθ-ητι	πείσθ-εἶην	πείσθ-ᾖ	πείσθ-ῆναι	πείσθ-είς
1 Fut.	πείσθῃς-ομαι		πείσθῃς-οίμην		πείσθῃς-εσθαι	πείσθῃς-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἔπιθ-ην	πίθ ητι	πιθ-εἶην	πιθ-ᾖ	πιθ-ῆναι	πιθ-είς
2 Fut.	πιθήσ-ομαι		πιθήσ-οίμην		πιθήσ-εσθαι	πιθήσ-όμενος.

υ 2 Fut.

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	φράζ-ομαι	φράζ-ου	φράζ-οίμην	φράζ-ωμαι	φράζ-εσθαι	φράζ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐφράζ-όμην					
Perf.	πέφρα-σμαι	πέφρα-σο	πεφρασμένος εἶην	πεφρασμένος ᾖ	πεφρά-σθαι	πεφρα-σμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἔπεφρά-σμεν					
Paul. p.F.	πεφράσ-ομαι		πεφρασ-οίμην		πεφράσ-εσθαι	πεφρασ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐφράσ-θην	φράσθ-ητι	φρασθ-εἶην	φρασθ-ᾖ	φρασθ-ῆναι	φρασθ-είς
1 Fut.	φρασθῃς-ομαι		φρασθῃς-οίμην		φρασθῃς-εσθαι	φρασθῃς-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐφράδ-ην	φράδ-ηθι	φραδ-εἶην	φραδ-ᾖ	φραδ-ῆναι	φραδ-είς
2 Fut.	φραδήσ-ομαι		φραδήσ-οίμην	φραδ-ᾖ	φραδήσ-εσθαι	φραδήσ-όμενος.

Fifth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	σπείρ-ομαι	σπείρ-ου	σπείρ-οίμην	σπείρ-ωμαι	σπείρ-εσθαι	σπείρ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐσπείρ-οιην					
Perf.	ἔσπαρ-μαι	ἔσπαρ-σο	ἔσπαρμένος ᾧ	ἔσπαρμένος ᾧ	ἔσπαρ-θαι	ἔσπαρ-μένος
Pl. Perf.	ἔσπαρ-μεν					
Paul. p. F.	ἐσπάρ-ομαι					
1 Aor.	ἐσπάρ-θην	σπάρ-θῃσι	ἐσπαρ-οίμην	σπαρ-θῶ	ἐσπαρ-εσθαι	ἐσπαρ-όμενος
1 Fut.	σπαρ-θήσομαι		σπαρ-θούμην		σπαρ-θήσονται	σπαρ-θείς
2 Aor.	ἐσπάρ-ην	σπάρ-ηθι	σπαρ-εἶην	σπαρ-ῶ	σπαρ-ῆναι	σπαρ-ησόμενος
2 Fut.	σπαρήσ-ομαι		σπαρήσ-οίμην		σπαρήσ-εσθαι	σπαρήσ-όμενος.

Sixth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀκού-ομαι	ἀκού-ου	ἀκού-οίμην	ἀκού-ωμαι	ἀκού-εσθαι	ἀκού-όμενος
Imperf.	ἤκου-οιην					
Perf.	ἤκου-σμαι	ἤκου-σο	ἤκουσμένος ᾧ	ἤκουσμένος ᾧ	ἤκου-σθαι	ἤκου-σμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἤκού-σμεν					
Paul. p. F.	ἤκού-σομαι					
1 Aor.	ἤκού-σθην	ἀκού-σθῃσι	ἤκου-σοίμην	ἀκού-σθῶ	ἤκού-σεσθαι	ἤκου-σόμενος
1 Fut.	ἀκού-θήσομαι		ἀκού-σθούμην		ἀκού-θήσονται	ἀκού-σθόμενος
2 Aor.	ἤκού-ην	ἀκού-ηθι	ἀκού-εἶην	ἀκού-ῶ	ἀκού-ῆναι	ἀκού-είς
2 Fut.	ἀκού-ήσομαι		ἀκού-ησούμην		ἀκού-ήσεσθαι	ἀκού-ησόμενος.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

There are nine tenses in the Passive Voice, of which three are derived from the Active ; namely, the Present, Perfect, and second Aorist.

The Present.

The Present is formed from the first person singular of the present Active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the first person singular of the Present, by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$, and prefixing the augment : as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$.

The Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the first person singular of the perfect Active, by changing the ending, as follows :

1st Conj. changes	{	$\phi\alpha$ pure into $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$.
	{	$\phi\alpha$ impure into $\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$.
2nd —————		$\chi\alpha$ into $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.
3rd —————		$\kappa\alpha$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
4th —————	{	$\kappa\alpha$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
	{	$\chi\alpha$ into $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\acute{\omega}\rho\upsilon\chi\alpha$, $\acute{\omega}\rho\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.
5th —————		$\kappa\alpha$ into $\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\alpha\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$.
6th —————	{	$\kappa\alpha$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, if a short or doubtful vowel comes before it : as, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
		$\kappa\alpha$ into $\mu\alpha\iota$, if a long vowel or diphthong comes before it : as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.

Dissyllables of the first conjugation, which have $\tau\pi\epsilon$ in the penultima, change ϵ into α in the penultima of the Perfect Passive : as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\pi\epsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\pi\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\tau\acute{\rho}\epsilon\pi\omega$, *I turn*. So $\tau\acute{\rho}\epsilon\phi\omega$, *I nourish* ; and $\sigma\acute{\tau}\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$, *I turn*.

When the third person singular of the Perfect Passive ends in $\tau\alpha\iota$ impure, the third person plural is made by the participle, with $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ in the indicative, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ in the optative, and $\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ in the subjunctive mood : as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$.

But if the third person ends in $\tau\alpha\iota$ pure, σ is inserted in the second and third persons dual ; and the third person plural receives ν before $\tau\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, from $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\tau\alpha\iota$.

Some verbs of the second conjugation drop ϵ from the penultima $\epsilon\nu$: as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\nu\chi\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$, *I fly*. So $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\nu\chi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\chi\omega$, *I fabricate*.

In verbs of the fifth conjugation in *νω*, the Attics form the Perfect Passive in *σμαι*; as, *πέφαγκα, πέφασμαι*, for *πέφαμμαι*, from *φαίνω*. So *μαίνω, μολύνω*.

Some verbs of the sixth form their Perfect in *μαι*, when the penultima of the Perfect Active is doubtful or short: as, *ήροκα, ήρομαι*, from *αρόω, I plough*. So *δέω, δράω, δύω, &c.*

Some also end in *σμαι*, when the penultima of the Perfect is long: as, *ήκουκα, ήκουσμαι*, from *ακούω*. So *θραύω, κελεύω, &c.*

Certain verbs indifferently assume or leave out *σ*: as, *κέκλεικα, κέκλεισμαι* and *κέκλειμαι*, from *κλείω, I shut*. So *κολούω, κρούω*, and *πάω*.

The Ionics form the third person plural of this tense and of the Pluperfect from the third person singular, by inserting *a* before *ται* or *το*: as, *έψαλται, έψάλαται, έψαλτο, έψάλατο*. But if a tenuis stands before *ται* or *το*, it is changed into its aspirate; and *σ* is changed into *θ*, and sometimes *δ*: as, *τένυται τετύφαται, έτένυτο έτετύφατο; πέπεισται πεπίθεται, έπέπειστο έπεπείθατο; έσκεύασται έσκευάδαται, έσκεύαστο έσκευάδατο*. If a long vowel or diphthong stands before *ται* or *το*, it is generally shortened: as, *τίθειται τεθείται, έτέθειτο έτεθέατο*, from *τίθεμαι*.

The Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the *first* person singular of the Perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment *ε*, if the verb begin with a consonant: as, *τένυμαι, έτετύμην*.

The persons of the Pluperfect are formed on the same plan as those of the Perfect, only using *ήσαν* instead of *εισι* with the participle, in the Indicative mood: as, *έτένυτο, τετυμμένοι ήσαν*.

The Paulo-post Future.

The Paulo-post Future is formed from the *second* person singular of the Perfect, by inserting *ομ* before *αι*: as, *τένυσαι, τετύνομαι*.

The First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the *third* person singular of the Perfect, by changing *ται* into *θην*, and the tenuis, that comes immediately before it, into its aspirate, and dropping the reduplication: as, *τένυται, έτύθην*.

The following variations occur:

έμνήσθην, I remembered, from *μέμνηται*, } insert *σ* before *θην*.
έρρώσθην, I grew strong, from *έρρωται*, }

ἐσώθην, I was saved, from σέσωσται, drops σ before θην.
εὑρέθην, I was found, from εὔρηται,
ἡρέθην, I was taken away, from ἡρηται, } change η into ε.
ἐσχέθην, I held fast, from ἔσχηται,

Verbs which in the Perfect had changed ε into α, here take back ε : as, *ἔστραμμαι, ἐστρέφθην, from στρέφω, I turn.*

The First Future.

The First Future is formed from the first person singular of the First Aorist, by changing ν into σομαι, and dropping the augment : as, *ἐτύθην, τυθήσομαι.*

The Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the Second Aorist active, by changing ον into ην : as, *ἔνυπον, ἐτύπην.*

The Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the first person singular of the Second Aorist, by changing ν into σομαι, and dropping the augment : as, *ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι.*

The other moods are formed from the Indicative, as in the active voice.

THE MIDDLE VOICE.

The middle voice is so called, because it has a conjugation and meaning partly active and partly passive.

It has an active ending in the Perfect and Pluperfect, and in all the other tenses a passive.

It has an active signification in the Perfect, Aorists, and Futures, especially where there is no active voice.

The chief signification of the middle voice however is reflexive, that is, it signifies what we do to ourselves, or for ourselves. Thus, in the former sense ; Act. *φοβέω, I frighten (another) ;* Pass. *φοβέομαι, I am frightened ;* Mid. *φοβέομαι, I frighten myself ;* that is, *I fear : στέλλω, I send (another) ; στέλλομαι, I am sent ; στέλλομαι, I send myself ;* that is, *I journey.* Here the meaning is partly active and partly passive, *I send* and *I am sent ;* both which senses are in the word *journey.*

The second signification of the middle voice is, that which is done for ourselves, that is, for our own pleasure or advantage, and then it is chiefly followed by an accusative : thus, Act. *αἰτῶ σε τοῦτο, I ask thee this ;* Mid. *αἰτοῦμαι σε τοῦτο, I ask thee this for myself : μισθόω, I let ; μισθοῦμαι, I cause to be let to myself ;* that is, *I hire : ἀποδίδωμι, I restore that which is another's ; ἀποδίδομαι, I part with for my own benefit ;* that is, *I sell.*

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Middle Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	τύπτ-ομαι	τύπτ-ου	τυπ-οίμην	τύπτ-ωμαι	τύπτ-εσθαι	τυπ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπ-οιμην					
1 Fut.	τύψ-ομαι		τυψ-οίμην		τύψ-εσθαι	τυψ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐτυψ-άμην	τύψ-αι	τυψ-αίμην	τύψ-ωμαι	τύψ-ασθαι	τυψ-άμενος
Perf.	τέτυπ-α	τέτυπ-ε	τετύπ-οιμι	τετύπ-ω	τετυπ-έναι	τετυπ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἐτετυπ-ευν					
2 Aor.	ἐτυπ-όμην	τυπ-οῦ	τυπ-οίμην	τύπ-ωμαι	τυπ-έσθαι	τυπ-όμενος
2 Fut.	τυπ-οῦμαι		τυπ-οίμην		τυπ-εῖσθαι	τυπ-ούμενος

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	λέγ-ομαι	λέγ-ου	λεγ-οίμην	λέγ-ωμαι	λέγ-εσθαι	λεγ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐλεγ-οιμην					
1 Fut.	λέξ-ομαι		λεξ-οίμην		λέξ-εσθαι	λεξ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐλεξ-άμην	λέξ-αι	λεξ-αίμην	λέξ-ωμαι	λέξ-ασθαι	λεξ-άμενος
Perf.	λελογ-α	λελογ-ε	λελογ-οιμι	λελόγ-ω	λελογ-έναι	λελογ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἐλελογ-ευν					
2 Aor.	ἐλεγ-όμην	λεγ-οῦ	λεγ-οίμην	λέγ-ωμαι	λεγ-έσθαι	λεγ-όμενος
2 Fut.	λεγ-οῦμαι		λεγ-οίμην		λεγ-εῖσθαι	λεγ-ούμενος

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	πείθ-ομαι					
Imperf.	ἔπειθ-όμην	πείθ-ου	πείθ-οίμην	πείθ-ωμαι	πείθ-εσθαι	πείθ-όμενος
1 Fut.	πείσ-ομαι		πείσ-οίμην		πείσ-εσθαι	πείσ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἔπεισ-άμην	πείσ-αι	πείσ-αίμην	πείσ-ωμαι	πείσ-ασθαι	πείσ-όμενος
Perf.	πέπεισθ-α					
Pl. Perf.	ἔπεποιθ-ειν	πέποιθ-ε	πεποιθ-οιμι	πεποιθ-ω	πεποιθ-έναι	πεποιθ-ώς
2 Aor.	ἔπειθ-όμην	πείθ-οῦ	πείθ-οίμην	πείθ-ωμαι	πείθ-έσθαι	πείθ-όμενος
2 Fut.	πείθ-οῦμαι		πείθ-οίμην		πείθ-εῖσθαι	πείθ-οῦμενος

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	φράζ-ομαι	φράζ-ου	φράζ-οίμην	φράζ-ωμαι	φράζ-εσθαι	φραζ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐφράζ-ομην					
1 Fut.	φράσ-ομαι		φρασ-οίμην		φράσ-εσθαι	φρασ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐφρασ-όμην	φράσ-αι	φρασ-αίμην	φράσ-ωμαι	φράσ-ασθαι	φρασ-άμενος
Perf.	ἐφραδ-α					
Pl. Perf.	ἐπεφράδ-ειν	πῑφραδ-ε	πεφράδ-οιμι	πεφράδ-ω	πεφραδ-έναι	πεφραδ-ώς
2 Aor.	ἐφραδ-όμην	φραδ-οῦ	φραδ-οίμην	φράδ-ωμαι	φραδ-έσθαι	φραδ-όμενος
2 Fut.	φραδ-οῦμαι		φραδ-οίμην		φραδ-εῖσθαι	φραδ-ούμενος

Fifth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	σπεῖρ-ομαι	σπεῖρ-ον	σπεῖρ-οίμην	σπεῖρ-ωμαι	σπεῖρ-εσθαι	σπεῖρ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἔσπερ-όμην		σπερ-οίμην		σπερ-εῖσθαι	σπερ-όμενος
1 Fut.	σπερ-οῦμαι	σπεῖρ-αι	σπεῖρ-αίμην	σπεῖρ-ωμαι	σπεῖρ-ασθαι	σπεῖρ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἔσπερ-άμην					
Perf.	ἔσπορ-α	ἔσπορ-ε	ἔσπορ-οιμι	ἔσπορ-ω	ἔσπορ-έναι	ἔσπορ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἔσπορ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἔσπαρ-όμην	σπαρ-οῦ	σπαρ-οίμην	σπάρ-ωμαι	σπαρ-έσθαι	σπαρ-όμενος
2 Fut.	σπαρ-οῦμαι		σπαρ-οίμην		σπαρ-εῖσθαι	σπαρ-όμενος

Sixth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	ἀκού-ομαι	ἀκού-ον	ἀκού-οίμην	ἀκού-ωμαι	ἀκού-εσθαι	ἀκού-όμενος
Imperf.	ἤκου-όμην		ἤκουσ-οίμην		ἤκουσ-εσθαι	ἤκουσ-όμενος
1 Fut.	ἤκουσ-ομαι	ἤκουσ-αι	ἤκουσ-αίμην	ἤκουσ-ωμαι	ἤκουσ-ασθαι	ἤκουσ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἤκουσ-άμην					
Perf.	ἤκου-α	ἤκου-ε	ἤκου-οιμι	ἤκου-ω	ἤκου-έναι	ἤκου-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἤκου-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἤκο-όμην	ἀο-οῦ	ἀκο-οίμην	ἀκό-ωμαι	ἀκο-έσθαι	ἀκο-όμενος
2 Fut.	ἀκο-οῦμαι		ἀκο-οίμην		ἀκο-εῖσθαι	ἀκο-όμενος

FORMATION OF TENSES.

The Present is the same as the Present Passive.

The Imperfect is the same as the Imperfect Passive.

All the other tenses are formed from the corresponding tenses of the active voice.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the first person singular of the First Future Active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

But in the fifth conjugation $\tilde{\omega}$ circumflexed is changed into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\tilde{\omega}$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the First Aorist Active, by adding $\mu\eta\nu$: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

Indic. Sing. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\alpha\tau\omicron$. Dual, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\alpha\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\alpha\sigma\theta\eta\nu$. Plur. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\alpha\nu\tau\omicron$.

Imper. Sing. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega$. Dual, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$. Plur. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$.

Optat. Sing. $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\omicron$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\omicron\tau\omicron$. Dual, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$. Plur. $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\nu\tau\omicron$.

Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the first person singular of the Perfect Active, by taking the characteristic letter of the Second Aorist active instead of its own: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$.

The penultima of this tense is generally the same with the penultima of the Perfect Active.

But there are three changes of vowels from the penultima of the Present Active, as follow :

$$\begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \alpha\iota \\ \epsilon\iota \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \alpha\iota \\ \epsilon\iota \end{array}} \right\} \text{into} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta \\ \gamma \\ \omicron\iota \end{array} \right\} \text{as} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega, \text{I flourish, } \tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\lambda\alpha. \\ \phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\gamma\omega, \text{I show, } \pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\gamma\alpha. \\ \pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega, \text{I persuade, } \pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\iota\theta\alpha. \end{array} \right.$$

Dissyllables which have ϵ in the penultima of the First Future, change ϵ into \omicron in the penultima of the Perfect Middle: as, λέγω, λέξω, λέλογα; and σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπορα.

Verbs that end in ω pure, drop κ only: as, λέλνκα, λέλνα, from λύω, I pay.

Perfects Active in $\eta\kappa\alpha$, drop $\eta\kappa$: as, τετέμηκα, τέτομα, from τέμνω.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the first person singular of the Perfect, by changing α into $\epsilon\iota\gamma$, and prefixing the augment ϵ , if the verb begin with a consonant: as, τέτυπα, ἔτεγύπειν, as in the active voice.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the Second Aorist Active, by changing $\omicron\gamma$ into $\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\gamma$: as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπόμην.

Imper. Sing. τυκ-οὔ, τυκ-έσθω. Dual, τύκ-εσθον, τυκ-έσθων. Plur. τύκ-εσθε, τυκ-έσθωσαν.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the first person singular of the Second Future Active, by changing $\acute{\omega}$ circumflexed into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: as, τυκῶ, τυκοῦμαι.

Indic. Sing. τυκ-οῦμαι, τυκ-ῆ, τυκ-εῖται. Dual, τυκ-οὔμεθον, τυκ-εῖσθον, τυκ-εῖσθον. Plur. τυκ-οὔμεθα, τυκ-εῖσθε, τυκ-οὔνται.

Optat. Sing. τυκ-οίμην, τυκ-οῖο, τυκ-οῖτο. Dual, τυκ-οίμεθον, τυκ-οῖσθον, τυκ-οῖσθην. Plur. τυκ-οίμεθα, τυκ-οῖσθε, τυκ-οῖντο.

In the fifth conjugation the Second Future is the same as the

First, provided they be similar in the active voice : as, ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι.

These three, ἔδω, *I eat*; πίνω, *I drink*; and φάγω, *I eat*; do not circumflex their Second Future : as, ἔδομαι, ἔδεσαι, ἔδεται; Infin. ἔδεσθαι : instead of ἐδοῦμαι, ἐδῆ, ἐδεῖται : ἐδεῖσθαι. And so forth with the rest.

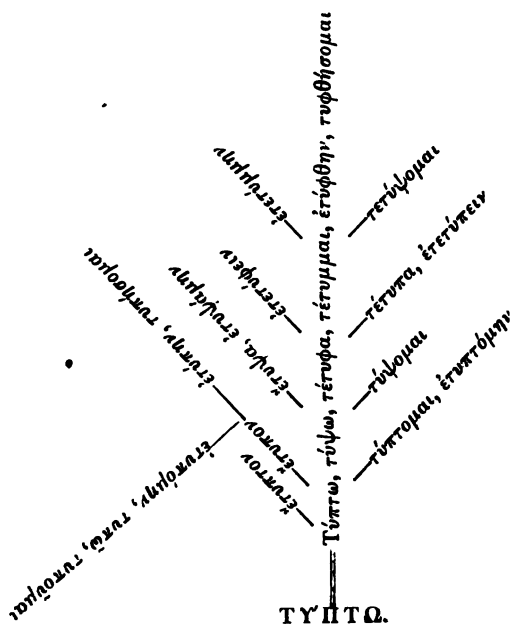


Table of the Moods and Tenses of a Deponent Verb.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	δέχ-ομαι	δέχ-ου	δέχ-οίμην	δέχ-ωμαι	δέχ-εσθαι	δέχ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἰδέχ-όμην					
1 Fut. mid.	δέξ-ομαι		δέξ-οίμην	δέξ-ωμαι	δέξ-εσθαι	δέξ-όμενος
1 Aor. mid.	ἰδέξ-άμην	δέξ-αι	δέξ-αίμην		δέξ-ασθαι	δέξ-άμενος
Perf. pass.	δέδε-γμαι	δέδε-ξο	δέδε-γμένος εἶην	δέδε-γμένος ᾧ	δέδε-χθαι	δέδε-γμένος
Plup. pass.	ἰδέδε-γμην					
P. p. Fut.	δεδέξ-ομαι		δεδέξ-οίμην		δεδέξ-εσθαι	δεδέξ-όμενος
1 Aor. pass.	ἰδέχθ-ην	δέχθ-ητι	δέχθ-είην	δέχθ-ῶ	δέχθ-ῆναι	δέχθ-είς
1 Fut. pass.	δεχθ-ήσομαι		δεχθ-ησοίμην		δεχθ-ήσεσθαι	δεχθ-ησόμενος

CONTRACTED VERBS.

Contracted verbs are those verbs of the *sixth* conjugation which have a changeable vowel before ω , and therefore end in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, and $\acute{\omicron}\omega$.

The characteristics of these three conjugations are as follow :

	Pres.	Fut.	Perf.
1st	$\acute{\alpha}\omega$, τιμάω	ήσω, τιμήσω	ηκα, τετίμηκα, <i>I honour.</i>
2nd	$\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, φιλέω	ήσω, φιλήσω	ηκα, πεφίληκα, <i>I love.</i>
3rd	$\acute{\omicron}\omega$, χρυσώω	ώσω, χρυσώσω	ωκα, κεχύσωκα, <i>I gild.</i>

The contraction, which is oftener used than not, takes place in the Present and Imperfect only, and that throughout all the moods, and in the participles.

First Conjugation.

If \omicron or ω , $\omicron\iota$ or $\omicron\upsilon$, follow α , they are contracted into ω .
The others are contracted into α .

Second Conjugation.

Double $\epsilon\epsilon$ is contracted into $\epsilon\iota$, but $\epsilon\omicron$ into $\omicron\upsilon$.
In the other cases ϵ is dropped.

Third Conjugation.

If ϵ or \omicron , or $\omicron\upsilon$, follow \omicron , they are contracted into $\omicron\upsilon$.

If η or ω follow \omicron , they are contracted into ω .

The rest are contracted into $\omicron\iota$; except in the Infinitive Active, where the contraction takes place in $\omicron\upsilon\eta$: as, χρυσύειν, χρυσούην.

Observe, that wherever ι is struck out by reason of the contraction, it is written under the vowel so contracted.

The rest of the tenses are conjugated like those of the sixth conjugation.

Subjunctive Mood.

			Dual.		Plural.	
Singular.						
Pres.	1. τιμ-άω, ᾧ	ἀρε, ᾗς ἀη, ᾗ	ἀη, ᾗ	ἀη, ᾗ	ἀη, ᾗ	ἀη, ᾗ
and	2. φιλ-έω, ᾧ	ἐρε, ᾗς ἐη, ᾗ	ἐη, ᾗ	ἐη, ᾗ	ἐη, ᾗ	ἐη, ᾗ
Imp.	3. χρυσ-ύω, ᾧ	ύρε, ᾗς ύη, ᾗ	ύη, ᾗ	ύη, ᾗ	ύη, ᾗ	ύη, ᾗ

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. and Imp. 1. τιμ-άειν, εῖν. 2. φιλ-έειν, εῖν. 3. χρυσ-ύειν, οὔν.

Participle.

		Gen.	
Nom.			
Pres.	1. τιμ-άων, ᾧν	άοντος, ᾧντος	άοντος, ᾧντος.
and	2. φιλ-έων, ᾧν	έοντος, οὔντος	έοντος, οὔντος.
Imp.	3. χρυσ-ύων, ᾧν	ύοντος, οὔντος	ύοντος, οὔντος.

The participle of the Perfect in the first conjugation, if κ be dropped, as, γεγάως, for γεγακώς, from γάω, *I am born*; or μεμαώς, for μεμακώς, from μάω, *I desire*, is thus declined :

Sing. N. γεγ-αώς, γεγ-ώς; γεγ-αῦτα, γεγ-ῶσα; γεγ-αός, γεγ-ώς.

G. γεγ-άτος, γεγ-ᾶτος; γεγ-αίας, γεγ-ᾶσης; γεγ-άτος, γεγ-ᾶτος.

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Active Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	τιμ-άω, ᾧ	τίμ-αε, α	τιμ-άοιμι, ᾧμι	τιμ-άω, ᾧ	τιμ-άειν, ᾧν	τιμ-άων, ᾧν
Imperf.	ἐτίμ-αον, ων					
1 Fut.	τιμ-ήσω	τίμ-ησον	τιμήσ-οιμι	τιμήσ-ω	τιμήσ-ειν	τιμήσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἐτίμ-ησα		τιμήσ-αιμι		τιμήσ-αι	τιμήσ-ας
Perf.	τετίμ-ηκα	τετίμ-ηκε	τετιμήκ-οιμι	τετιμήκ-ω	τετιμηκ-έναι	τετιμηκ-ώς
Pluperf.	ἐτετίμ-ηκειν					
2 Aor.	ἔτιμ-ον	τίμ-ε	τίμ-οιμι	τίμ-ω	τιμ-εῖν	τιμ-ών
2 Fut.	τιμ-ῶ		τιμ-οῖμι		τιμ-εῖν	τιμ-ῶν.

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	φιλ-έω, ᾧ	φιλ-εε, ει	φιλ-έοιμι, οῖμι	φιλ-έω, ᾧ	φιλ-έειν, εῖν	φιλ-έων, ᾧν
Imperf.	ἐφιλ-εον, ουν					
1 Fut.	φιλ-ήσω	φίλ-ησον	φιλήσ-οιμι	φιλήσ-ω	φιλήσ-ειν	φιλήσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἐφιλ-ησα		φιλήσ-αιμι	φιλήσ-ω	φιλῆσ-αι	φιλήσ-ας
Perf.	πεφίλ-ηκα	πεφίλ-ηκε	πεφιλήκ-οιμι	πεφιλήκ-ω	πεφιληκ-έναι	πεφιληκ-ώς
Pluperf.	ἔπεφίλ-ηκειν					
2 Aor.	ἔφιλ-ον	φίλ-ε	φίλ-οιμι	φίλ-ω	φιλ-εῖν	φιλ-ών
2 Fut.	φιλ-ῶ		φιλ-οῖμι		φιλ-εῖν	φιλ-ῶν.

Third Conjugation.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	χρυσ-όω, ὦ	χρύσ-οε, ου	χρυσ-όοιμι, οἶμι	χρυσ-όω, ὦ	χρυσ-όειν, οὔν	χρυσ-όων, ὦν
Imperf.	ἐχρύσ-οον, ουν		χρυσώσ-οιμι		χρυσώσ-ειν	χρυσώσ-ων
1 Fut.	χρυσ-ώσω	χρύσ-ωσον κεχρύσ-ωκε	χρυσώσ-αιμι	χρυσώσ-ω	χρυσῶσ-αι	χρυσώσ-ας
1 Aor.	ἐχρύσ-ωσα		κε χρυσώκ-οιμι	κεχρυσώκ-ω	κεχρυσώκ-έναι	κεχρυσώκ-ώς.
Perf.	κεχρύσ-ωκα					
Pluperf.	ἐκεχρυσ-ῶκειν					

Formation of Tenses.

The formation of the tenses, with the exception of the second aorist, is the same as that of the barytone verbs.

First Conjugation.

But in the first conjugation those verbs which have ε or ι, or λ or ρ, *pure*, before αώ, form the future in αώ, and the perfect in ακα: as, εἰώ, *I permit*, εἰώω, εἶκα; κοπιάω, *I labour*; γελᾶω, *I laugh*; γηράω, *I grow old*; ἐράω, *I love*; ὀράω, *I see*; and many others.

To these may be added, μάω, *I desire*; νάω, *I flow*; πᾶω, *I possess*; σπᾶω, *I pluck*; and some others. Some verbs have α and η in the penultima of the future and perfect: as, ἀλοάω, *I grind*; ἀνιάω, *I afflict*; ἰλάω, *I am propitious*; κρεμάω, *I suspend*; with a few more.

Note 1.—The Dorics in this conjugation contract αεε into ηε, αει into η, and αειν into ην: as, ὀράεις ὀρηε, ὀράει ὀρη, ὀράειν ὀρην. The Attics do the same in the three following instances: διψᾶ διψῆε διψῆ, διψῆν, *I thirst*; ζῶ ζῆε ζῆ, ζῆν, *I live*; πεινῶ πεινῆε πεινῆ, πεινῆν, *I hunger*. They also write, χρῶμαι χρῆ χρῆται, χρῆσθαι, *I use*.

Note 2.—The Æolics change the infinitive ending $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ into $\alpha\iota\varsigma$: as, γελαῖς, for γελᾶν, to laugh.

Note 3.—The poets after the contraction into ω place \omicron before it: as, κερηκομῶντες, κερηκομόωντες, from κερηκομάω, I have long hair. And they sometimes repeat α : as, τιμάσθαι for τιμᾶσθαι.

Second Conjugation.

In the second conjugation some verbs form the future in $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$ and the perfect in $\epsilon\kappa\alpha$: as, ἀρκέω, I keep off; ἐμέω, I vomit; ζέω, I boil; τελέω, I perfect, &c.

Some have ἦσω and $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, ἡκα and $\epsilon\kappa\alpha$: as, ἀλέω, I grind; ποθέω, I regret; στερέω, I frustrate, &c.

Some dissyllables form their future in $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\omega$, and the perfect in $\epsilon\nu\kappa\alpha$: as, θέω, I run; νέω, I swim; πνέω, I breathe; πλέω, I sail, &c.

Dissyllables of this conjugation admit only a contraction into $\epsilon\iota$: as, πλέω, πλέεις πλεῖς: the other endings are not contracted. But some compounds are otherwise contracted.

Third Conjugation.

In the third conjugation some form the penultima of their future and perfect in \omicron : ἀρόω, I plough; ἐννόω, I shake; ὀμόω, I swear. But βόω, I feed, βῶσω and βόσω.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the first person singular of the imperfect, by dropping the vowel that comes before $\omicron\nu$: as, ἐτίμαον, ἔτιμον; ἐφίλεον, ἔφιλον.

The second aorist, and, in consequence, the second future and perfect middle, are only found in those verbs of the first and second conjugation, which, when contracted, end in ω impure, as, τιμάω τιμῶ, φιλέω φιλῶ: the rest want them; as, βοάω βοῶ, I cry out; ποιέω ποιῶ, I make.

Second Future.

The second future of the first and second conjugations is the same with the present tense when contracted; as, τιμῶ, φιλῶ.

Verbs of the third conjugation have no second aorist, second future, nor perfect middle.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
1. τιμ-αίματ, ὦ	μαι	ται	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ῶ
2. φιλ-έματ, οὐ			έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	οῦ
3. χρυσ-όματ, οὐ			δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	οῦ
Imperfect.			Imperfect.			Imperfect.		
1. ἐτιμ-αό, ὦ	μην	το	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ῶ
2. ἐφιλ-έο, οὐ			έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	οῦ
3. ἐχρυσ-οό, οὐ			δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	οῦ

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

Pres. and Imperf.			Pres. and Imperf.			Pres. and Imperf.		
1. τιμ-άου, ὦ	αέ, ᾧ	αέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ	ῶ
2. φιλ-έου, οὐ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	οῦ
3. χρυσ-όου, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	δέ, οὐ	οῦ
Optative Mood.			Optative Mood.			Optative Mood.		
1. τιμ-αοί, φ	αοί, φ	αοί, φ	αοί, φ	αοί, φ	αοί, φ	αοί, φ	αοί, φ	ῶ
2. φιλ-εοί, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ
3. χρυσ-αοί, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ, οἱ	οἱ

Perfect and Pluperfect.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθιν	ἦσθε	ἦντο	ἦντο
	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθιν	ἦσθε	ἦντο	ἦντο
	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο
1. τετιμ-ἦμην				ἦμεθον	ἦμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦμεθα	ἦμεθα	ἦμεθα
2. πεφιλ-ἦμην				ἦμεθον	ἦμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦμεθα	ἦμεθα	ἦμεθα
3. κτεχρυσ-ῥμην				ῥμεθον	ῥμεθον	ῥσθον	ῥμεθα	ῥμεθα	ῥμεθα

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθιν	ἦσθε	ἦντο	ἦντο
	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθιν	ἦσθε	ἦντο	ἦντο
	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο
1. τιμ-ᾶω, ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ
2. φιλ-ἔω, ᾶ	ἔη, ῥ	ἔη, ῥ	ἔη, ῥ	ἔη, ῥ	ἔη, ῥ	ἔη, ῥ	ἔη, ῥ	ἔη, ῥ	ἔη, ῥ
3. χρυσ-ᾶω, ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ
1. τετιμ-ᾶμαι				ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα
2. πεφιλ-ᾶμαι				ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα
3. κτεχρυσ-ᾶμαι				ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα

INFINITIVE MOOD.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθιν	ἦσθε	ἦντο	ἦντο
	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθιν	ἦσθε	ἦντο	ἦντο
	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο
1. τιμ-ᾶμενος, ᾶμενος				ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα
2. φιλ-εόμενος, ᾶμενος				ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα	ᾶμεθα
3. χρυσ-οόμενος, οόμενος				οόμεθα	οόμεθα	οόσθε	οόμεθα	οόμεθα	οόμεθα

Present & Imperf. 1. τιμ-ᾶσθαι, ᾶσθαι.

2. φιλ-ἔσθαι, εἶσθαι.

3. χρυσ-όσθαι, οὔσθαι.

Participle.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθιν	ἦσθε	ἦντο	ἦντο
	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθιν	ἦσθε	ἦντο	ἦντο
	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο	ῥο
1. τιμ-αόμενον, ᾶμενον				αόμενος	αόμενος	αόμενοι	αόμενοι	αόμενοι	αόμενοι
2. φιλ-εόμενον, ᾶμενον				εόμενος	εόμενος	εόμενοι	εόμενοι	εόμενοι	εόμενοι
3. χρυσ-οόμενον, οόμενον				οόμενος	οόμενος	οόμενοι	οόμενοι	οόμενοι	οόμενοι

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Passive Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τιμ-άμαι, ὦμαι	τιμ-άου, ὦ	τιμ-αοίμην, φίμην	τιμ-άωμαι, ὦμαι	τιμ-άεσθαι, αἶσθαι	{ τιμ-αόμενος -ώμενος
Imperf.	ἐτιμ-αόμην, ὠίμην	τετίμην-σο	τετιμῆ-μην	τετιμ-ῶμαι	τετιμῆ-σθαι	
Perf.	τετίμην-μαι					τετιμῆ-μένος
Plup.	ἐτετιμῆ-μην					τετιμῆσ-όμενος
P. p. F.	τετιμῆσ-ομαι	τιμῆθ-ητι	τετιμῆσ-οίμην	τιμῆθ-ῶ	τετιμῆσ-εσθαι	τιμῆθ-είς
1 Aor.	ἐτιμῆθ-ην		τιμῆθ-εἶην		τιμῆθῆσ-εσθαι	τιμῆθῆσ-όμενος
1 Fut.	τιμῆθῆσ-ομαι		τιμῆθῆσ-οίμην	τιμ-ῶ	τιμ-ῆναι	τιμ-είς
2 Aor.	ἐτίμην	τίμ-ηθι	τιμῆσ-οίμην		τιμῆσ-εσθαι.	τιμῆσ-όμενος.
2 Fut.	τιμῆσ-ομαι					

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	φιλ-έμαι, οὔμαι	φιλ-έου, οὔ	φιλ-εοίμην, οίμην	φιλ-έωμαι, ὦμαι	φιλ-έεσθαι, εἶσθαι	{ φιλ-εόμενος -ούμενος
Imperf.	ἐφιλ-εόμην, οὔμην	πεφίλη-σο	πεφιλῆ-μην	πεφιλ-ῶμαι	πεφιλῆ-σθαι	
Perf.	πεφίλη-μαι					πεφιλῆ-μένος
Plup.	ἐπεφίλη-μην					πεφιλῆσ-όμενος
P. p. F.	πεφιλῆσ-ομαι	φιλῆθ-ητι	πεφιλῆσ-οίμην	φιλῆθ-ῶ	πεφιλῆσ-εσθαι	φιλῆθ-είς
1 Aor.	ἐφιλῆθ-ην		φιλῆθ-εἶην		φιλῆθῆσ-εσθαι	φιλῆθῆσ-όμενος
1 Fut.	φιλῆθῆσ-ομαι		φιλῆθῆσ-οίμην	φιλ-ῶ	φιλ-ῆναι	φιλ-είς
2 Aor.	ἐφίλη-ν	φίλ-ηθι	φίλῆσ-οίμην		φιλῆσ-εσθαι	φιλῆσ-όμενος.
2 Fut.	φιλῆσ-ομαι					

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	χρυσ-όμαι, οὔμαι	χρυσ-δου, οὔ	χρυσ-οοίμην, οίμην	χρυσ-όμαι, ὦμαι	χρυσ-έσθαι	χρυσ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐχρυσ-όμην, οὔμην				-οὔσθαι	-οὔμενος
Perf.	κεχρύσω-μαι	κεχρύσω-σο	κεχρύσω-μην	κεχρύσω-ῶμαι	κεχρύσω-σθαι	κεχρύσω-μένος
Plup.	ἔκεχρυσά-μην					
P. P. F.	κεχρυσάσ-ομαι		κεχρυσασ-οίμην		κεχρυσάσ-εσθαι	κεχρυσασ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐχρυσάβ-ην	χρυσάβ-ητι	χρυσάβ-ειν	χρυσάβ-ῶ	χρυσάβ-ῆναι	χρυσάβ-είς
1 Fut.	χρυσάβησ-ομαι		χρυσάβησ-οίμην		χρυσάβησ-εσθαι	χρυσάβησ-όμενος

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Middle Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τιμ-άομαι, ὦμαι	τιμ-άου, ὦ	τιμ-αοίμην, ὤμην	τιμ-άωμαι, ὦμαι	τιμ-άεσθαι	τιμ-άόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτιμ-άομην, ὤμην				-ᾶσθαι	-ᾶμενος
1 Fut.	τιμήσ-ομαι		τιμῆσ-οίμην	τιμήσ-ωμαι	τιμήσ-εσθαι	τιμῆσ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐτιμῆσ-αμην	τίμησ-αι	τιμῆσ-αίμην		τιμήσ-ασθαι	τιμῆσ-άμενος
Perf.	τέτιμ-α	τίμησ-ε	τέτιμ-οιμι	τέτιμ-ω	τέτιμ-έναι	τέτιμ-ώς
Plup.	ἔτετιμ-ευν					
2 Aor.	ἐτιμ-όμην	τιμ-οῦ	τιμ-οίμην	τίμ-ομαι	τιμ-έσθαι	τιμ-όμενος
2 Fut.	τιμ-οῦμαι		τιμ-οίμην		τιμ-είσθαι	τιμ-οῦμενος.

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres.	φιλ-έομαι, οὔμαι	φιλ-έου, οὔ	φιλ-εοίμην, οίμην	φιλ-έωμαι, ὦμαι	φιλ-έεσθαι	φιλ-έόμενος
Imperf.	ἐφιλ-έομαι, οὔμαι				-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος
1 Fut.	φιλήσ-ομαι	φίλησ-αι	φίλησ-οίμην	φίλησ-ωμαι	φιλήσ-εσθαι	φίλησ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐφίλησ-άμην		φίλησ-αίμην		φιλήσ-ασθαι	φίλησ-άμενος
Perf.	πέφιλ-α	πέφιλ-ε	πέφιλ-οιμι	πέφιλ-ω	πεφίλ-έναι	πεφίλ-ώς
Plup.	ἔπεφιλ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἐφίλ-όμην	φίλ-οῦ	φίλ-οίμην	φίλ-ωμαι	φίλ-έσθαι	φίλ-όμενος
2 Fut.	φίλ-οῦμαι		φίλ-οίμην		φίλ-εῖσθαι	φίλ-ούμενος.

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres.	χρυσ-όμαι, οὔμαι	χρυσ-όου, οὔ	χρυσ-οοίμην, οίμην	χρυσ-όωμαι, ὦμαι	χρυσ-όεσθαι	χρυσ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐχρυσ-όμαι, οὔμαι				-οὔσθαι	-ούμενος
1 Fut.	χρυσώσ-ομαι		χρυσωσ-οίμην		χρυσώσ-εσθαι	χρυσωσ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐχρυσωσ-άμην	χρυσωσ-αι	χρυσωσ-αίμην	χρυσώσ-ωμαι	χρυσώσ-ασθαι	χρυσωσ-άμενος.

VERBS IN μ .

There are four conjugations of verbs in μ , which spring from verbs of the sixth conjugation, in

$\acute{\alpha}\omega$	} as from	{	$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, ἵστημι, <i>I set.</i>
$\acute{\epsilon}\omega$			$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, τίθημι, <i>I place.</i>
$\acute{\omicron}\omega$			$\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega$, δίδωμι, <i>I give.</i>
$\acute{\upsilon}\omega$			$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}$, ζεύγνυμι, <i>I join.</i>

These verbs are formed by changing the last vowel ω into μ ; by turning the changeable vowel of the penultima into the long vowel, and prefixing the reduplication.

The reduplication of verbs in μ is twofold, proper and improper.

The *proper* reduplication is when the first consonant of the present tense is repeated with ι , the tenuis letter being used instead of the aspirate: as, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega$ δίδωμι, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ τίθημι.

The *improper* reduplication is when ι alone is prefixed; and this takes place when a verb begins with σ , or with two mutes: as, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ἵστημι, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ἵπτημι, *I fly*: or even with a vowel; as, $\xi\omega$ ἵημι, *I send*.

The fourth conjugation has no reduplication, but ω only is changed into μ : as, $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}$ ζεύγνυμι.

The characteristic letters are as follow:

1.	η from α	} before μ .
2.	η — ϵ	
3.	ω — o	
4.	υ	

Obs. 1. In the second conjugation the *Æolics* change η into ϵ , doubling the letter μ ; as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\mu$ for $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$.

Obs. 2. The *Bœotians* change η into $\epsilon\iota$, the reduplication being made with ϵ ; as, $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu$ *I love*, for $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu$.

Obs. 3. Some other verbs besides those of the fourth have no reduplication; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\mu$ *I take*, $\sigma\beta\eta\mu$ *I extinguish*, $\phi\eta\mu$ *I say*.

The present, imperfect, and second aorist have a peculiar conjugation.

Verbs in μ have no second future, perfect middle, nor second aorist passive.

If verbs of the fourth conjugation are dissyllables, they have

a second aorist ; if they are trisyllables, they are not conjugated beyond the imperfect. They are also without the optative or subjunctive moods.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. ἴσθ-ημι, ἦς, ἦσι	ἄτον, ἄτον	ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι
2. τίθ-ημι, ἦς, ἦσι	έτον, έτον	έμεν, έτε, εἴσι
3. δίδ-ωμι, ὤς, ὤσι	οτον, οτον	ομεν, οτε, οὔσι
4. ζεύγν-υμι, υς, υσι	υτον, υτον	υμεν, υτε, ὕσι.

Imperfect.

1. ἴσθ-ην, ἦς, ἦ	ἄτον, ἄτην	ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἄσαν
2. τίθ-ην, ἦς, ἦ	έτον, έτην	έμεν, έτε, έσαν
3. ἐδίδ-ων, ὤς, ὠ	οτον, ότην	ομεν, οτε, οσαν
4. ἐζεύγν-υν, υς, υ	υτον, ύτην	υμεν, υτε, υσαν.

Second Aorist.

1. ἔσθ-ην, ἦς, ἦ	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν
2. ἔθ-ην, ἦς, ἦ	έτον, έτην	έμεν, έτε, έσαν
3. ἔδ-ων, ὤς, ὠ	οτον, ότην	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. ——— ἴσθ-αθι, ἄτω	ἄτον, ἄτων	——— ἄτε, ἄτωσαν
2. ——— τίθ-ετι, έτω	έτον, έτων	——— έτε, έτωσαν
3. ——— δίδ-οθι, ότω	οτον, ότων	——— οτε, ότωσαν
4. ——— ζεύγν-υθι, ύτω	υτον, ύτων	——— υτε, ύτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

1. ——— σθ-ῆθι, ἦτω	ἦτον, ἦτων	——— ἦτε, ἦτωσαν
2. ——— θ-ές, έτω	έτον, έτων	——— έτε, έτωσαν
3. ——— δ-ός, ότω	ότον, ότων	——— ότε, ότωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. <i>ιστ-αῖην, αῖης, αῖη</i>	<i>αῖητον, αῖήτην</i>	<i>αῖημεν, αῖητε, αῖησαν & αῖεν</i>
2. <i>τιθ-εῖην, εῖης, εῖη</i>	<i>εῖητον, εῖήτην</i>	<i>εῖημεν, εῖητε, εῖησαν & εῖεν</i>
3. <i>διδ-οῖην, οῖης, οῖη</i>	<i>οῖητον, οῖήτην</i>	<i>οῖημεν, οῖητε, οῖησαν & οῖεν</i>

Second Aorist.

1. <i>στ-αῖην, αῖης, αῖη</i>	<i>αῖητον, αῖήτην</i>	<i>αῖημεν, αῖητε, αῖησαν & αῖεν</i>
2. <i>θ-εῖην, εῖης, εῖη</i>	<i>εῖητον, εῖήτην</i>	<i>εῖημεν, εῖητε, εῖησαν & εῖεν</i>
3. <i>δ-οῖην, οῖης, οῖη</i>	<i>οῖητον, οῖήτην</i>	<i>οῖημεν, οῖητε, οῖησαν & οῖεν</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. <i>ιστ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ᾶτον, ᾶτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ᾶτε, ῶσι</i>
2. <i>τιθ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῆτον, ῆτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι</i>
3. <i>διδ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῶτον, ῶτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι</i>

Second Aorist.

1. <i>στ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῆτον, ῆτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι</i>
2. <i>θ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῆτον, ῆτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι</i>
3. <i>δ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῶτον, ῶτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. *ιστ-άναι.* 2. *τιθ-έναι.* 3. *διδ-όναι.* 4. *ζευγν-ύναι.*

Second Aorist.

1. *στ-ῆναι.* 2. *θ-εῖναι.* 3. *δ-οῦναι.*

Participle.

	Nom.	Gen.
Pres. and Imperf.	1. <i>ιστ-ᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν</i>	<i>άντος, άσης, άντος</i>
	2. <i>τιθ-εῖς, εῖσα, ἐν</i>	<i>έντος, εῖσης, έντος</i>
	3. <i>διδ-ούς, οὔσα, ὄν</i>	<i>όντος, ούσης, όντος</i>
	4. <i>ζευγν-ύς, ὕσα, ὕν</i>	<i>ύντος, ύσης, ύντος.</i>
Second Aorist.	1. <i>στ-ᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν</i>	<i>άντος, άσης, άντος</i>
	2. <i>θ-εῖς, εῖσα, ἐν</i>	<i>έντος, εῖσης, έντος</i>
	3. <i>δ-ούς, οὔσα, ὄν</i>	<i>όντος, ούσης, όντος.</i>

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	ἴστω-μι	ἴστω-αθι	ἴστω-αιην	ἴστω-ῶ	ἴστω-άναι	ἴστω-άς
Imperf.	ἴστω-ῃν	στω-ῆθι	στω-αίην	στω-ῶ	στω-ῆναι	στω-άς
2 Aor.	ἔστω-ην		στήσω-οιμι	στήσω-ω	στήσω-ειν	στήσω-ων
1 Fut.	στήσω-ω	στήσω-ον	στήσω-αιμι		στήσω-αι	στήσω-ας
1 Aor.	ἔστησ-α		ἑστήκ-οιμι	ἑστήκ-ω	ἑστήκ-έναι	ἑστήκ-ώς
Perf.	ἔστηκ-α	ἑστηκ-ε				
Pluperf.	ἑστήκ-ειν					

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	τίθω-μι	τίθω-ετι	τίθω-είην	τίθω-ῶ	τίθω-έναι	τίθω-είς
Imperf.	ἑτίθω-ην	θ-εξ	θ-είην	θ-ῶ	θ-εῖναι	θ-είς
2 Aor.	ἔθω-ην		θήσω-οιμι		θήσω-ειν	θήσω-ων
1 Fut.	θήσω-ω					
1 Aor.	ἔθηκ-α					
Perf.	τέθεικ-α	τέθεικ-ε	τεθείκ-οιμι	τεθείκ-ω	τεθείκ-έναι	τεθείκ-ώς
Pluperf.	ἔτεθεικ-ειν					

is found in the indicative mood only.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. <i>ιστ-αῖην, αῖης, αῖη</i>	<i>αῖητον, αῖήτην</i>	<i>αῖημεν, αῖητε, αῖησαν & αῖεν</i>
2. <i>τιθ-εῖην, εῖης, εῖη</i>	<i>εῖητον, εῖήτην</i>	<i>εῖημεν, εῖητε, εῖησαν & εῖεν</i>
3. <i>διδ-οῖην, οῖης, οῖη</i>	<i>οῖητον, οῖήτην</i>	<i>οῖημεν, οῖητε, οῖησαν & οῖεν</i>

Second Aorist.

1. <i>στ-αῖην, αῖης, αῖη</i>	<i>αῖητον, αῖήτην</i>	<i>αῖημεν, αῖητε, αῖησαν & αῖεν</i>
2. <i>θ-εῖην, εῖης, εῖη</i>	<i>εῖητον, εῖήτην</i>	<i>εῖημεν, εῖητε, εῖησαν & εῖεν</i>
3. <i>δ-οῖην, οῖης, οῖη</i>	<i>οῖητον, οῖήτην</i>	<i>οῖημεν, οῖητε, οῖησαν & οῖεν</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. <i>ιστ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ᾶτον, ᾶτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ᾶτε, ῶσι</i>
2. <i>τιθ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῆτον, ῆτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι</i>
3. <i>διδ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῶτον, ῶτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι</i>

Second Aorist.

1. <i>στ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῆτον, ῆτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι</i>
2. <i>θ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῆτον, ῆτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι</i>
3. <i>δ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ</i>	<i>ῶτον, ῶτον</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. *ιστ-άναι.* 2. *τιθ-έναι.* 3. *διδ-όναι.* 4. *ζευγν-ύναι.*

Second Aorist.

1. *στ-ῆναι.* 2. *θ-εῖναι.* 3. *δ-οῦναι.*

Participle.

	Nom.	Gen.
Pres. and Imperf.	1. <i>ιστ-ᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν</i> 2. <i>τιθ-εῖς, εἶσα, ἐν</i> 3. <i>διδ-οῦς, οὔσα, ὄν</i> 4. <i>ζευγν-ύς, ὕσα, ὕν</i>	<i>άντος, άσης, άντος</i> <i>έντος, εἰσης, έντος</i> <i>όντος, ούσης, όντος</i> <i>ύντος, ύσης, ύντος.</i>
Second Aorist.	1. <i>στ-ᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν</i> 2. <i>θ-εῖς, εἶσα, ἐν</i> 3. <i>δ-οῦς, οὔσα, ὄν</i>	<i>άντος, άσης, άντος</i> <i>έντος, εἰσης, έντος</i> <i>όντος, ούσης, όντος.</i>

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Active Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	ἴστω-ημι	ἴστω-αθι	ἴστω-αίην	ἴστω-ῶ	ἴστω-άναι	ἴστω-άς
Imperf.	ἴστω-ῖν	στω-ῆθι	στω-αίην	στω-ῶ	στω-ῆναι	στω-άς
2 Aor.	ἔστω-ην		στήσω-οιμι		στήσω-ειν	στήσω-ων
1 Fut.	στήσω-ω	στήσω-ον	στήσω-αιμι	στήσω-ω	στήσω-αι	στήσω-ας
1 Aor.	ἔστην-α		ἑστήκ-οιμι	ἑστήκ-ω	ἑστήκ-έναι	ἑστήκ-ώς.
Perf.	ἔστηκ-α	ἑστηκ-ε				
Pluperf.	ἑστήκ-ειν					

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τίθω-ημι	τίθω-ετι	τίθω-είην	τίθω-ῶ	τίθω-έναι	τίθω-είς
Imperf.	ἐτίθω-ην	θ-ές	θ-είην	θ-ῶ	θ-εῖναι	θ-είς
2 Aor.	ἔθω-ην		θήσω-οιμι		θήσω-ειν	θήσω-ων
1 Fut.	θήσω-ω					
1 Aor.	ἔθην-α					
Perf.	τέθεικ-α	τέθεικ-ε	τεθείκ-οιμι	τεθείκ-ω	τεθεικ-έναι	τεθεικ-ώς.
Pluperf.	ἐτεθείκ-ειν					

is found in the indicative mood only.

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	ἰδ-ωμι	ἰδ-οθι	ἰδ-οίην	ἰδ-ῶ	ἰδ-όναι	ἰδ-ούς
Imperf.	ἔιδ-ων	ἰδ-ὸς	ἰδ-οίην	ἰδ-ῶ	ἰδ-οῦναι	ἰδ-ούς
2 Aor.	ἔιδ-ων		ἰδ-οίην		ἰδ-οῦναι	ἰδ-ούς
1 Fut.	ἰδ-ωμι		ἰδ-οίην		ἰδ-οῦναι	ἰδ-ούς
1 Aor.	ἔιδ-ων		ἰδ-οίην		ἰδ-οῦναι	ἰδ-ούς
Perf.	ἔιδ-ων		ἰδ-οίην		ἰδ-οῦναι	ἰδ-ούς
Pluperf.	ἔιδ-ων		ἰδ-οίην		ἰδ-οῦναι	ἰδ-ούς

is found in the indicative mood only.

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	ζεύγν-υμι	ζεύγν-υθι	ζεύγν-οιμι	ζεύγν-ω	ζεύγν-έναι	ζεύγν-ύς.
Imperf.	ἐζεύγν-υν		ἐζεύγν-οιμι		ἐζεύγν-έναι	ἐζεύγν-ύς.

Formation of Tenses.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μι* into *ν*; and prefixing the augment, unless the verb begins with *ι*: as, *τίθην* *ἔτιθην*, *ἵστημι* *ἔστην*.

The singular number and the third person plural are also contracted, as though from the contracted forms, *ἰστώ*, *τίθω*, *δίδω*: as, *ἵσταν*, *αἶς*, *αἶ*; *ων*: *ἔτιθουν*, *εἰς*, *εἰ*; *ουν*: *ἐδίδουν*, *οὐς*, *οὐ*; *ουν*: so also the second person singular of the imperative mood; as, *ἵστα*, *τίθει*, *δίδου*.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, *ἔτιθην*, *ἔθην*.

Before a consonant, however, the improper reduplication ι is changed into ϵ : as, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$.
 If a verb has no reduplication, there is no difference between the imperfect and second aorist : as, $\sigma\beta\acute{\eta}\mu\mu\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\beta\eta\nu$.
 The penultima of the second aorist is long in the dual and plural ; but it is made short in these three, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\nu$, and $\acute{\eta}\nu$ from $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$ *I send*.
 The second aorist imperative in the second conjugation ends in $\epsilon\varsigma$: as, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ for $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\iota$; $\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ for $\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\theta\iota$ from $\sigma\chi\acute{\eta}\mu\iota$ *I have* : so $\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$ for $\delta\acute{o}\theta\iota$ in the third conjugation.
 The rest of the tenses are regularly formed from the original present tense : as, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$, from $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\alpha}\omega$, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.				Dual.				Plural.			
	Present.				Imperfect.				Aorist.			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
1. $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\text{-}\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$,	$\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\nu\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$
2. $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$,	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\nu\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\sigma\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$
3. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$,	$\omicron\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\omicron\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\omicron\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\omicron\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$
4. $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\gamma\gamma\text{-}\nu\mu\alpha\iota$,	$\nu\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\nu\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\nu\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\nu\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$
1. $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$,	$\alpha\sigma\omicron$	$\epsilon\sigma\omicron$	$\sigma\sigma\omicron$	$\nu\sigma\omicron$	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$
2. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$,	$\epsilon\sigma\omicron$	$\epsilon\sigma\omicron$	$\sigma\sigma\omicron$	$\nu\sigma\omicron$	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\sigma\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$
3. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$,	$\omicron\sigma\omicron$	$\omicron\sigma\omicron$	$\omicron\sigma\omicron$	$\omicron\sigma\omicron$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$
4. $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\nu\gamma\gamma\text{-}\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\nu$,	$\nu\sigma\omicron$	$\nu\sigma\omicron$	$\nu\sigma\omicron$	$\nu\sigma\omicron$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

1. —	ἴσ-αο, ἀσθω	—	—	—	ασθε, ἀσθωσαν
2. —	τίθ-εο, ἐσθω	—	ασθον, ἐσθων	—	εσθε, ἐσθωσαν
3. —	διδ-οο, ὀσθω	—	οσθον, ὀσθων	—	οσθε, ὀσθωσαν
4. —	ζεύγν-ουσ, ὑσθω	—	υσθον, ὑσθων	—	υσθε, ὑσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

1. ἴσ-αίμην, αἶτο	αίμεθον, αἶσθον, αἶσθην	αίμεθα, αἶσθε, αἶντο
2. τίθ-είμην, εἶτο	εἴμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην	εἴμεθα, εἴσθε, εἴντο
3. διδ-οίμην, οἶτο	οἶμεθον, οἶσθον, οἶσθην	οἶμεθα, οἶσθε, οἶντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

1. ἴσ-ῶμαι, ᾗ	ῶμεθον, ᾤσθον, ᾤσθον	ῶμεθα, ᾤσθε, ᾤνται
2. τίθ-ῶμαι, ῆ	ῆσθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον	ῆσθε, ῆνται, ῶνται
3. διδ-ῶμαι, ῶ	ῶμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθον	ῶμεθα, ῶσθε, ῶνται

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present & Imperfect.

1. ἴσ-ασθαι.

3. διδ-ασθαι.

4. ζεύγν-υσθαι.

2. τίθ-εσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Nom.

Gen.

Present & Imperfect.	{	1. ἰσάμεν-ος, ἦ, ον	ἰσταμέν-ου, ἦς, ου
		2. τίθεμεν-ος, ἦ, ον	τιθεμέν-ου, ἦς, ου
		3. διδόμεν-ος, ἦ, ον	διδόμεν-ου, ἦς, ου
		4. ζευγνύμεν-ος, ἦ, ον	ζευγνυμέν-ου, ἦς, ου

First Conjugation.

Pres.	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Imperf.	ἴστανται	ἴσταντο	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴσταναι	ἴσταντος
Perf.	ἴσταται	ἴσταντο	ἴσταται	ἴσταται	ἴσταναι	ἴστατος
Pluperf.	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταναι	ἴστατος
Paul. p. F.	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταναι	ἴστατος
1 Aor.	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταναι	ἴστατος
1 Fut.	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταναι	ἴστατος

Second Conjugation.

Pres.	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Imperf.	τίθεται	τίθεντο	τίθεται	τίθεται	τίθεναι	τίθεντος
Perf.	τίθεται	τίθεντο	τίθεται	τίθεται	τίθεναι	τίθεντος
Pluperf.	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεναι	τίθεντος
Paul. p. F.	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεναι	τίθεντος
1 Aor.	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεναι	τίθεντος
1 Fut.	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεντο	τίθεναι	τίθεντος

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	διδ-ομαι	διδ-οσο	διδ-οίμην	διδ-ῶμαι	διδ-οσθαι	διδόμενος
Imperf.	ἔδιδ-όμην					
Perf.	δέδ-ομαι	δέδ-οσα	δέδ-οίμην	δέδ-ῶμαι	δέδ-όσθαι	δεδομένος
Pluperf.	ἔδεδ-όμην					
Paul. p. F.	δέδω-ομαι		δέδω-οίμην		δέδω-εσθαι	δεδοσμένος
1 Aor.	ἔδωθ-ην	δωθ-ητι	δωθ-είην	δωθ-ῶ	δωθ-ῆναι	δωθ-είς
1 Fut.	δωθήσ-ομαι		δωθήσ-οίμην		δωθήσ-εσθαι	δωθησόμενος

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.		Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	ζεύγν-υμαι				
Imperf.	ἔζεύγν-ύμην	ζεύγν-υσο		ζεύγν-υσθαι	ζεύγνόμενος

Formation of Tenses.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and the long vowel of the penultima into its short vowel : as, *τάρημι*, *ἵσταμαι* ; *τίθηναι*, *τίθεμαι* ; *δίδωμι*, *δίδομαι*. Except *ἀνημαι*, from *ἀνημι*, *ἰβλωμι* ; *διζήμαι*, *I seek* ; *ὄνημαι* and *ὄναμαι*, *I help*, from *ὄνημι*. Also, *ἀκέχημαι*, *I afflict* ; *ἀλάλημαι*, *I wander* ; *ἀλαλύκχημαι*, *I am mad* ; *ἀπόκταμαι*, *I am slain*.

The other tenses are formed after the regular manner.

The Perfect has a short penultima, except the Boeotian *ρέθειμαι*, which is made short however in the First Aorist, *ἐρέθην*.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

Dual.

Singular.					
1. ἑστ-ήμεν,	ἄμεθον,	ἄσθον,	ἄσθην	ἄμεθα,	Plural.
2. ἐθ-έμην,	έμεθον,	εσθον,	έσθην	έμεθα,	ασθε,
3. ἐδ-όμην,	όμεθον,	οσθον,	όσθην	όμεθα,	εσθε,

αὐτο
ἐντο
οὐτο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

1. —	—	ἄσθον,	ἄσθων	—	ἄσθε,
2. —	—	έσθον,	έσθων	—	έσθε,
3. —	—	όσθον,	όσθων	—	όσθε,

ἄσθωσαν
έσθωσαν
όσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-αίμην,	αίμεθον,	αἰσθον,	αἰσθην	αἰμεθα,	αἰσθε,
2. θ-είμην,	είμεθον,	είσθον,	είσθην	είμεθα,	είσθε,
3. δ-οίμην,	οίμεθον,	οἰσθον,	οἰσθην	οίμεθα,	οἰσθε,

αἶντο
εἶντο
οἶντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-ῶμαι,	ῶμεθον,	ᾶσθον,	ᾶσθον	ῶμεθα,	ᾶσθε,
2. θ-ῶμαι,	ῶμεθον,	ῆσθον,	ῆσθον	ῶμεθα,	ῆσθε,
3. δ-ῶμαι,	ῶμεθον,	ῴσθον,	ῴσθον	ῶμεθα,	ῴσθε,

ῶνται
ῶνται
ῶνται.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

1. $\sigma\tau-\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.
2. $\theta-\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.
3. $\delta-\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

Nom.	1. $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\nu$,	Gen.	$\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\sigma\nu$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\nu$.
	2. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\nu$,		$\theta\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\sigma\nu$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\nu$.
	3. $\delta\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\nu$,		$\delta\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\sigma\nu$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\nu$.

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Middle Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau-\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau-\alpha\sigma\sigma$	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau-\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau-\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$
Imperf.	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau-\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$	$\sigma\tau-\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma$	$\sigma\tau-\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$	$\sigma\tau-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\tau-\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$
2 Aor.	$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau-\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$		$\sigma\tau\eta\sigma-\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$		$\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma-\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$
1 Fut.	$\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		$\sigma\tau\eta\sigma-\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$	$\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma-\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma-\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$
1 Aor.	$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma-\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$	$\sigma\tau-\tilde{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota$				

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta-\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta-\epsilon\sigma\sigma$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta-\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta-\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$
Imperf.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta-\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$	$\theta-\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma$	$\theta-\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$	$\theta-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\theta-\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$
2 Aor.	$\acute{\epsilon}\theta-\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$		$\theta\eta\sigma-\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$		$\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma-\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\theta\eta\sigma\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu-\sigma\varsigma$
1 Fut.	$\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$					
1 Aor.	$\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa-\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$					

$\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa-\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ is found in the indicative mood only.

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	διδ-ομαι					
Imperf.	ἐδιδ-όμην	διδ-οσο	διδ-οίμην	διδ-ῶμαι	διδ-οσθαι	διδόμεν-ος
2 Aor.	ἔδ-όμην					
1 Fut.	δώσ-ομαι	δ-όσο	δ-οίμην	δ-ῶμαι	δ-όσθαι	δόμεν-ος
1 Aor.	ἔδωκ-άμην	is found in the indicative mood only.				
					δώσ-εσθαι	δωσόμεν-ος.

Formation of Tenses.

The present and imperfect are like the present and imperfect passive.

The second aorist is formed from the imperfect, as in the active voice : αἶ, ἐπιθίμην, ἐθέμην.

Scarcely any verb of the third conjugation, except δίδωμι, is found in the middle voice.

Verbs of the fourth conjugation have no middle voice.

*Anomalous Verbs in μ with their Dialects*¹.1. ΕΙ'ΜΙ, *I am*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. C. εἰμὶ	Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
	εἶς, εἷ	ἑστὶ	— εἶσθον	ἑστέ	εἰσὶ.
	ἑμὲ D. ἡμῖ A.	ἑνὶ D. ἑσσι A. ἑσσι P.		εἰμὲς D. ἑμὲν } P. εἰμὲν } P.	ἑσσι I. ἑσσι A. ἑσσι D.
Imperf. C. ἦν	ἦ A. P.	ἦ	— ἦσθον	ἦμεν	ἦσαν.
	ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A.	ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A. ἦ A.	ἦσθον ἦσθον ἦσθον ἦσθον ἦσθον ἦσθον ἦσθον	ἦμεν D. ἦμεν } P. ἦμεν } P.	ἦσαν I. ἦσαν A. ἦσαν D. ἦσαν P. ἦσαν P. ἦσαν P. ἦσαν P.

¹ C. signifies Common; A. Attic; I. Ionic; D. Doric; A. Aëolic; P. Poetic; B. Boeotian.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.
Pluperf. C.	ήμην	ήτο	ήμεθον ήσθον ήσθην	ήμεθα ήσθε ήντο.
1 Fut. C.	ήσ-ομαι	ήσ-η	ήσ-εται	όμεθον εσθον όμεθα εσθε ονται.
	ήσομαι P.	ήσση P.	ήσσεται } P.	ήσσονται P.
	ήσούμαι } D.	ήσει A. & D.	ήσται } P.	
	ήσεύμαι } D.	ήσει I.	ήσείται D.	
		ήσσει P.	ήσσειται P.	
IMPERATIVE MOOD.				
Pres. } C. —	ήσθι, ήσο,	ήστω	ήστων	— ήστε ήστωσαν.
& Imperf. }	ήσθι } P.	ήτω D.		ήστων A.
	ήσσο }			
	ήσσω }			
OPTATIVE MOOD.				
Pres. & Imperf. }	C. ήην	είη	—	είημεν είητε είησαν.
	ήοιμι	ήοι P.		είμεν είτε είεν A.
1 Fut. C.	ήσ-οίμην	ήσ-οιτο	οίμεθον οισθον οίσθην	οίμεθα οισθε οιντο.
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.				
Pres. } C. ή	ής	ή	ήτον ήτον	ώμεν ήτε ώσι.
& Imperf. }	είω	είη P.	είημεν είητε είωσι P.	
	ήω	ήρ	ήημεν ήητε ήωσι I.	
	ήσθα E.	ήσι } I.	ήσμεν ήσθε ήσμεν D.	
		ήσθι		

INFINITIVE MOOD.		PARTICIPLE.	
Pres. & Imperf.	C. εἶναι.	Pres. C. ὦν,	1 Fut. C. ἐσόμενος P.
	ἔμεν I. ἤμεν } D. ἦμες } ἔμεναι A. ἔμμεναι Ἀε. ἔμεναι P.	ἔων εἶς ἐούσα εἶσα ἐούσα ἐοῖσα ἔασσα	ὄν I. ἐόν I. ἐν Ἀε. D.

2. Εἰ^τ MI, from εἶω, poetically εἴω, *I go*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. C.	εἶμι εἶς, εἷ εἶσθα Ἀε.	εἶσι	— ἵτον, ἵτον	ἵμεν ἵμεσ D.	ἵτε ἵασι I.
Imperf. C.	εἶν ἦεν ἴεν	εἷ ἦε P.	— ἵτον ἵτην	ἵμεν ἵμεσ D.	ἵτε ἵσαν ἔϊσαν P.
2 Aor. C.	ἵον ἴεν ἔϊον } A.P.	ἴε	— ἵστον ἰέτην	ἴομεν	ἴετε ἴον.

1 Aor. C. εἶσα. 3 plur. εἶσαν, A. ἦσαν, P. ἦϊσαν. | Pluperf. C. εἴκειν, &c. A. ἦκειν, ἦκει, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. & Imperf. } C. ———	ἴθι, εἴ, ἴτω	———	ἴτον, ἴτων	———	ἴτε, ἴωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

2 Aor. C.	ἴοιμι, ἴοις, &c.		2 Aor. C.	ἴω, ἴῃς, ἴῃ, &c.
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Infinitive Mood.

Participles.

Pres. and Imperf. } C. ἵνα, εἶναι, and ἵέναι in compounds.		Pres. } C. ἰὼν, ἰούσα, ἰόν.	
ἵμεν } I. ἵμεναι } A. D. or 2 Aor. }			
ἵμεν }			

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1 Fut. C.	εἴσομαι, εἴα, εἴσῃ, εἴας, εἴε	εἴσεσθαι, &c.	1 Aor. C.	εἰσάμην, εἴσω, εἴσατο.
Perf. C.	εἶλα, εἶας, εἶε	εἶεσθαι, &c.	—	εἶατον, εἶατε, εἶασιν.
<hr/>				
ἦα A.				
ἦια A.				
ἦιαι A.				
ἦιαις A.				
ἦειν P.				
ἦεις P.				
ἦει P.				
<hr/>				
ἦεα I.				
<hr/>				
Pluper. C.	ἦειν	ἦειτον,	ἦείτην	ἦεμεν, ἦειτε, ἦεσαν.

The rest are commonly wanting.

" $\text{ἰ}\mu$, I go, is conjugated in the same way. The orators chiefly use $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\iota\nu$ in the indicative mood, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omega\sigma\sigma\iota\nu$ in the subjunctive, and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ in the infinitive.

3. $\text{ἴ}\mu\iota$, from $\text{ἔ}\Omega$, I send.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. C.	$\text{ἴ}\mu\iota$, $\text{ἴ}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{ἴ}\eta\sigma\iota$,	—	$\text{ἴ}\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, $\text{ἴ}\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\text{ἴ}\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\text{ἴ}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$,	$\text{ἴ}\epsilon\omega\iota$.
Imperf. C.	$\text{ἴ}\eta\nu$, $\text{ἴ}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{ἴ}\eta\epsilon\iota$, &c. P.	—	$\text{ἴ}\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, $\text{ἴ}\epsilon\tau\eta\nu$	$\text{ἴ}\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\text{ἴ}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$,	$\text{ἴ}\epsilon\omega\iota$ I. $\text{ἴ}\alpha\sigma\iota$ A. $\text{ἴ}\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$.
2 Aor. C.	$\text{ἴ}\eta\nu$, $\text{ἴ}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{ἴ}\eta\kappa\alpha\varsigma$, &c.	1 Fut. C. $\text{ἴ}\sigma\omega$, Perf. C. $\text{ἴ}\kappa\alpha$,	$\text{ἴ}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\text{ἴ}\kappa\alpha\varsigma$, &c.	$\text{ἴ}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota$, &c.	$\text{ἴ}\kappa\epsilon$, &c.
1 Aor. C.	$\text{ἴ}\kappa\alpha$ for $\text{ἴ}\sigma\alpha$,				

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf. }	C. ——— $\text{ἴ}\epsilon\theta\iota$,	2 Aor. ——— C. $\text{ἴ}\epsilon$, $\text{ἴ}\tau\omega$, &c.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. & Imperf. }	C. <i>ιῆην</i> , <i>ἔοιμι</i> , C. <i>εἴην</i> , 1 Fut. C. <i>ἦσ-οιμι</i> , <i>οις</i> , &c.	<i>ιῆη</i> <i>ἔοι</i> , &c. P. <i>εἴη</i> <i>οι</i> , &c.	— <i>ιῆήτον</i> , — <i>εἴήτον</i> , Perf. and Pluperf. C.	<i>ιῆήμεν</i> , <i>εἴήμεν</i> , <i>εἴκ-οιμι</i> ,	<i>ιῆήσαν</i> , <i>εἴήσαν</i> , <i>οι</i> , &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. C.	<i>ῖω</i> , <i>ῖ</i>	<i>ῖῃ</i> , &c. <i>ῖ</i>	Perf. and Pluperf. C.	<i>εἴκω</i> , <i>ῶμεν</i> ,	<i>εἴκη</i> , &c. <i>ῆτε</i> , <i>ῶσι</i> .
2 Aor. C.	<i>ῖω</i> , <i>εἴω</i>	<i>ῖῃς</i> , <i>εἴῃς</i>	— <i>ῆτον</i> , <i>ῆτον</i>		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf. }	C. <i>ιέναι</i> , <i>ιέμεναι</i> D. <i>ιέμεν</i> I.	2 Aor. C. <i>εἶναι</i> , <i>εἶμεναι</i> D. <i>εἶμεν</i> I.
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PARTICIPLES.

Pres. C.	<i>ιείς</i> , <i>ῖς</i>	<i>ιέσα</i> , <i>ῖσα</i>	2 Aor. C.	<i>εἶς</i> , <i>εἴς</i>	<i>εἴσα</i> , <i>εἴκῶς</i>	<i>ῖν</i> , <i>εἴκος</i> .
1 Fut. C.	<i>ἦσων</i> , <i>ῖσων</i>	<i>ῖσουςα</i> , <i>ῖσουςα</i>	Perf. and Pluperf. C.	<i>εἴκως</i> , <i>εἴκῶς</i>		

5. "ENNYMI, from *ἔω, I clothe; ΕΪΜΑΙ, I put on.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.				
Singular.		Dual.		Plural.
2 Aor. C. <i>ἔσσα, ἔσας,</i>	<i>ἔσσε</i> ———	<i>ἔσσατον, ἐσάτην</i>	<i>ἔσσαμεν, ἐσάτε</i> ,	<i>ἔσαν.</i>
<i>ἔσσα, ἔσσαι,</i>	<i>ἔσσε</i> P.			

INFIN. M. C. *ἔσαι, P. ἔσαι*, which also means *to place.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.				
Perf. C. <i>ἔμμαι, ἔσαι,</i>	<i>ἔται</i> <i>ἔμεθον, ἐσθον,</i>	<i>ἔσθον</i> <i>ἔμεθα, ἐσθε,</i>	<i>ἔνται.</i>	
<i>ἔσσαι, ἔσαι</i> P.				
Pluperf. C. <i>ἔμην, ἔσο,</i>	<i>ἔμεθον, ἐσθον,</i>	<i>ἔσθον</i> <i>ἔμεθα, ἐσθε,</i>	<i>ἔντο.</i>	
<i>ἔσο, ἔστο</i> } P.				

PART. Perf. C. *εἰμένος.*1 Aor. Mid. C. *ἐσάμην, P. ἐσάμην* and *ἐσάμην.* | PART. *ἐσάμενος* P."ΙΣΗΜΙ, from *ἰσάω, I know.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.				
Pres. C. <i>ἴσημι, ἴσαι,</i>	<i>ἴσησι</i> ———	<i>ἴσατον, ἴσατε,</i>	<i>ἴσαι.</i>	
<i>ἴσαι, ἴσαι</i> D.	<i>ἴσων, ἴσων</i>	<i>ἴσμεν, ἴσμεν</i> D. Ἄ.	<i>ἴσαντι</i> D.	
Imperf. C. <i>ἴσῃ, ἴσῃ,</i>	—————	<i>ἴσατον, ἴσῃ, ἴσατε,</i>	<i>ἴσαν.</i>	
		<i>ἴσαν</i> P.	<i>ἴσαν</i> P.	

Pres. & Imperf.	IMPERATIVE MOOD.			Plural.
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
	ἰσάτω —	ἴσατον,	ἰσάτων	ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν.
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.		ἴστων A.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf. C. ἰσάναι.

ἰσαμέναι	} D.
ἴδμεν	
ἴσαμεν I.	
ἴσμεν P.	

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. C. ἴσας, ἴσασα, ἴσαν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

6. ἸΣΑΜΑΙ, or ἸΣΤΑΜΑΙ, but more usually the compound, ἐπίσταμαι, I know.

Pres. C.	IMPERATIVE MOOD.			Plural.
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.	ἴστων	
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.	ἴστων	ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν.

ἢ I.

ἡαι I.

Imperf. C.	IMPERATIVE MOOD.			Plural.
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.	ἴστων	
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.	ἴστων	ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν.

ἐπίσταμαι A. αο I.

ω A.

Pres. & Imperf.	IMPERATIVE MOOD.			Plural.
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.	ἴστων	
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.	ἴστων	ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν.

ω I.

ω A.

Pres. & Imperf.	IMPERATIVE MOOD.			Plural.
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.	ἴστων	
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.	ἴστων	ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν.

INFIN. M. Pres. C. ἐπίστασθαι.

PART. Pres. C. ἐπιστάμενος, η, ον.

7. ΚΕΙΓΜΑΙ, from the obsolete verb κείω, *I lie down*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. C.	κείμεναι, κείται	κείμενον, κείσθον	κείμεθα, κείσθε	κείμεθα, κείσθε	κείνται.
Imperf. C.	έκεινον, έκεισο, έκειτο	έκειμενον, έκεισθον, έκεισθην	έκειμεθα, έκεισθε, έκειντο.	έκαται I.	κείαται } P. κείονται έκειντο.
1 Fut. C.	κείσ-ομαι, η, εται	κείσ-όμενον, εσθον, εσθον	κείσ-όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.	κείατο I.	κείατο } P. κείοντο
	κείσσομαι } D. κείσεσθαι				

IMPER. C. κείσο, κείσθω, &c. | ΟΡΤΑΤ. C. κε-οίμην, οιο, οιοτο, &c. | SUBJ. C. κέ-ωμαι, η, ηται, &c.
 INFIN. C. κείσθαι. | PART. C. κεί-μενος, μέννη, μένον.

8. ΦΗΜΙ, from φάω, *I say*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. C.	φημι, φής, φάς, ής,	φησὶ, φάσιν, ήσιν	φάσιν, φάτον	φάμεν, φάτε	φασί.
	φάμι, ήμι,	φάσιν D. ήσιν A. ήτι D.			φάντι D.

	Singular.		Dual.	Plural.
	Imperf. C. ἔφην,	ἔφης, ἔφη ἐφῆσθα Ἄ.	ἔφατον,	ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε,
	φῆν,	φῆς, φῆ I.		ἔφαν } B. φᾶν }
	ῆν,	ῆς, ῆ A.		
2 Aor. C. ἔφην,	ἔφης, ἔφη		ἔφητον, ἐφῆτην	ἔφημεν, ἔφητε, ἔφησαν.

The same Dialects as in the Imperfect.

1 Fut. C. φήσω,	φήσεις, φήσει		φήσετον, φήσετον	φήσετε, φήσουσι.
	φασῶ, φασεῖς,	φασεῖ D.		
1 Aor.	ἔφησ-α,	ας, ε	ατον, ἀτην	αμεν, ατε, αν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf. } C.	φάθι, φάτω		φάτον, φάτων	φάτε, φάτωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf. } C.	φαίης, φαίης, φαίη		φαίητον, φαίητην	φαίημεν, φαίητε, φαίησαν.
1 Aor.	φήσ-αιμι, αῖς, αῖ		αῖτον, αῖτην	αῖμεν, αῖτε, αῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. & Imperf. 1 Aor.	C. φῶ, φῆς, φῆσι I.	—	φῆγον, φῆγον	φῶμεν, φῆτε,	φῶσι.
	ης, η	—	ητον, ητον	ωμεν, ητε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf. C. φάιναι.

In the Passive Voice we have πείραται of the Perfect Indicative, and πεφάσθω of the Imperative, used impersonally.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. & Imp. C. φάς, φάσα, φάν. | 1 Aor. φήσ-ας, ασα, αν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Imperf. or 2 Aor.	C. ἔφ-άμην, ασο, ατο	άμεθον, άσθονί, άσθην	άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLE.

Present & Imperfect.

C. φάσο. I. φάο. | φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Ἀνέκει and προσήκει, *it becomes* ; ἀνῆκε and προσῆκε, *it became*.

Ἀρέσκει, *it pleases* ; ἤρεσκε, *it did please* ; ἀρέσει, *it will please* ; ἤρεσε, *it pleased*.

Δεῖ, *it behoves* ; ἔδει, *it did behove* ; δεήσει, *it will behove* ; ἐδέησε, *it behoved*. Infin. δεῖν, *to behove* ; Part. δέον, *that which behoves*.

Δοκεῖ, *it seems* ; ἐδόκει, *it did seem* ; δόξει, *it will seem* ; ἔδοξε, *it seemed*.

Μέλει, *it concerns* ; ἔμελε, *it did concern* ; μελήσει, *it will concern* ; ἐμέλησε, *it concerned*.

Χρή, *it is necessary* ; ἔχρην and χρῆν, *it was necessary* ; χρήσει, *it will be necessary*. Infin. χρῆναι, *to be necessary*.

Compound of χρή : ἀπόχρη, *it suffices* ; ἀπέχρη, *it did suffice* ; ἀποχρήσει, *it will suffice* ; ἀπέχρησε, *it sufficed*. Inf. ἀποχρῆν, *to suffice*.

There are some passive impersonal verbs : ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible* ; εἴμαρται and πέπρωται, *it is destined*.

DEFECTIVE AND ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Verbs are called defective, when they are not regularly formed beyond the imperfect ; if they have any more tenses, they are borrowed from other verbs, whose present is not in use, and are then called anomalous.

They mostly have the following endings :—

ἀθω, ἐθω, ὑθω : as, ἀμυνάθω, *I aid* ; τελέθω, *I am* ; φθινύθω, *I corrupt*.

αἰώ and εἰώ, from αῖω and εῖω : as, κεδαῖω, from κεδάω, *I scatter* ; τελεῖω, from τελέω, *I accomplish*.

Verbs that express desire also in εἰω from the Future : as, γαμησεῖω, *I desire to marry*, from γαμ-έω, ἡσω, *I marry* ; πολεμισεῖω, *I desire to war*, from πολεμ-έω, ἡσω, *I wage war*.

ἀνώ : as, λαμβάνω, *I take* ; μαρθάνω, *I learn*.

εἰνω when more than two syllables : as, φαεῖνω, *I shine*.

ῆω : as, δῆω, *I find*.

ῖω when more than two syllables, from which are formed verbs in μι : as, κεραννύω, *I mix* ; ῥηγνύω, *I break* ; σβεννύω, *I extinguish*.

ω after two consonants, the second of which is a liquid : as, δάκνω, *I bite*.

βω after ε or a liquid : as, σέβω, *I worship* ; στίλβω, *I shine*.

δω, if it comes after λ or ν : as, μέλδω, *I melt* ; σπένδω, *I pour*.

λω pure : as, πέλω and πέλομαι, *I am*.

ξω and σω, having the characteristic of the Future : as, ἄξω, *I lead*, from ἄγω ; ἴξω, *I come*, from ἵκω ; δύσω and δύσομαι, *I enter*, from δύω ; ὄρσω, *I arouse*, and ὄρσομαι, *I rise*, from ὄρω ; &c.

σγω, σθω, σκω, σσω, χθω : as, μίσγω, *I mix* ; βιβάσθω, *I stride* ; φάσκω, *I say* ; ἀηθέσσω, *I am unaccustomed* ; ἔχθω, *I hate*.

So also those verbs which receive a consonant, and change ε into ι : as, μένω μίμνω, *I abide* ; τέκω τίκτω, *I bring forth* ; ἐνέπω ἐνίσπω, *I narrate*.

There are some with one tense only ; as, κυρέω and κύρω, *I am*.

Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

A.

I admire "Αγαμαι, 1 fut. ἀγάσομαι, 1 aor. ἡγασάμην ; 1 aor. pass. ἡγάσθην, from ἀγάζω.

I break "Αγνυμι, 1 fut. ἄξω, A. ἐάξω, whence κατεάξω ; 1 aor. ἔαξα, whence κατεάξα, perf. ἤχα, A. ἔαχα, 2 aor. ἔαγον ; 2 aor. pass. ἐάγην, perf. m. ἔαγα, whence κατεάγα.

I bring "Αγω, 1 fut. ἄξω, perf. ἤχα, A. ἀγήοχα, 2 aor. ἤγον, A. ἤγαγον.

I sing "Αδω, for 'Αείδω P. 1 fut. m. ᾄσομαι, 1 aor. act. ᾄσα.

I satiate "Αδω, 1 fut. ἄσω, 1 aor. infin. ᾄσαι.

I please "Αδω and 'Ανδάνω, from ἤδω, 1 fut. ἀδήσω, 2 aor. ἔαδον for ἤδον, 2 fut. ἄδω, perf. m. ἔαδα for ἤδα.

I take Αἰρέω, 1 fut. αἰρήσω, 2 aor. εἶλον, 2 fut. ἐλῶ, 2 aor. m. εἰλόμην, 2 fut. ἐλοῦμαι, from ἔλω (Also ἤρηνκα, ἤρέθην).

I perceive Αἰσθάνομαι, 1 fut. m. αἰσθήσομαι, 2 aor. ἤσθόμην, perf. pass. ἤσθην, from αἰσθέομαι.

I keep off 'Αλέξω, 1 fut. ἀλεξήσω, 1 aor. ἠλέξησα, from ἀλεξέω, whence ἀλέξειν ; but 1 aor. infin. ἀλέξαι and ἀλέξασθαι.

I wander "Αλημι and 'Αλάλημι, inf. ἀλῆναι, part. ἀλείς ; pres. pass. ἀλάλημαι and ἄλημαι, perf. ἤλημαι and ἀλήλημαι, from ἀλάω.

- I take* Ἀλίσκω, 1 fut. ἀλώσω, perf. ἤλωκα and ἐάλωκα, from ἀλώω; 2 aor. ἤλων and ἐάλων, imper. ἄλωθι, opt. ἀλοίην, subj. ἀλῶ, inf. ἀλῶναι, part. ἀλόνς, from ἄλωμι.
- I consume* Ἀναλίσκω, 1 fut. ἀναλώσω, perf. ἀνήλωκα and ἡνάλωκα, perf. pass. ἀνήλωμαι.
- I sin* Ἀμαρτάνω, 1 fut. ἀμαρτήσω, 1 aor. ἡμάρτησα, perf. ἡμάρτηκα, 2 aor. ἤμαρτον, ἡμβροτον P. from ἀμαρτέω.
- I clothe* Ἀμφιέννυμι, 1 fut. ἀμφιέσω, 1 aor. ἡμφίεσα; perf. pass. ἡμφιέσμαι.
- I read* Ἀναγινώσκω, imperf. ἀνεγίνωσκον, perf. ἀνέγνωκα, 2 aor. ἀνέγνω; 1 fut. m. ἀναγνώσομαι, from ἀναγνῶω and ἀνάγνωμι.
- I refuse* Ἀναίνομαι, perf. ἀνήνημαι and ἡνήνημαι; 1 aor. m. ἡνήναμην, from ἀναινέω.
- I admonish* Ἀναμυμνήσκω, 1 fut. ἀναμνήσω, 1 aor. pass. ἀνεμνήσθην.
- I open* Ἀνοίγω (imp. ἀνέωγον) 1 fut. ἀνοίξω, 1 aor. ἤνοιξα, A. ἀνέωξα (perf. act. ἀνέωχα), perf. pass. ἀνέωγμαι, 1 aor. ἀνέωχθην, perf. m. ἀνέωγα.
- I order* Ἀνώγω, 1 fut. ἀνώξω, perf. ἄνωγα, plup. ἠνώγειν, imper. ἄνωχθι.
- I deprive* Ἀπαυράω, 1 aor. ἀπηῦρα for ἀπηύρησα, 2 aor. ἀπηῦρον.
- I am hated* Ἀπεχθάνομαι, 1 fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι, 2 aor. ἀπεχθόμην, perf. pass. ἀπήχθημαι, 2 aor. m. ἀπηχθόμην, from ἀπεχθέομαι.
- I destroy* Ἀπόλλυμι. See Ὀλλυμι.
- I please* Ἀρέσκω, 1 fut. ἀρέσω, 1 aor. ἤρεσα, perf. ἤρεκα, perf. pass. ἤρεσμαι, 1 aor. ἡρέσθην, from ἄρω.
- I increase* Αὐξάνω and Αὐξω, 1 fut. αὐξήσω, 1 aor. ἠύξησα and ἡῦξα, perf. pass. ἠὔξημαι, from αὐξέω.
- I am in-* } Ἀχθομαι, 1 fut. ἀχθήσομαι and ἀχθέσομαι, 1 aor.
dignant } pass. ἤχθéstην, from ἀχθέομαι.

B.

- I go* Βαίνω, 1 aor. ἔβησα, perf. βέβηκα, I. βέβαια, 1 fut. m. βήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔβην, imper. βῆθι, part. βὰς, from βῆμι.
- I throw* Βάλλω, 1 fut. βαλῶ, βαλήσω, βλήσω, perf. βέβληκα, 2 aor. ἔβαλον, perf. m. βέβολα, from βαλέω.
- I live* Βιῶω, 1 fut. m. βιώσομαι, 1 aor. ἐβίωσα, 2 aor. ἐβίων, imper. βίωθι, opt. βιῶναι, part. βιούς.

- I germinate* Βλαστάνω, 1 fut. βλαστήσω, 2 aor. ἔβλαστον.
I feed Βόσκω, 1 fut. βύσω, βώσω, βοσκήσω, 1 aor. ἐβόσκησα, perf. βέβωκα, βεβόσκηκα, from βοσκέω.
I will Βούλομαι (2 pers. βούλει A. for βούλη), 1 fut. βουλήσομαι, perf. pass. βεβούλημαι, 1 aor. ἐβουλήθην, perf. m. βέβουλα, from βουλέομαι.
I eat Βρώσκω and Βιβρώσκω, 1 fut. βρώσω, perf. βέβρωκα, from βρώω, 2 aor. ἔβρων, from βρῶμι. Passive entire.

Γ.

- I marry* Γαμέω, 1 fut. γαμήσω, 1 aor. ἐγάμησα and ἔγημα, perf. γεγάμηκα, 1 aor. m. ἐγημάμην.
I am born, or begotten } Γείνομαι, Γένω, 1 fut. γενοῦμαι, 1 aor. ἐγενάμην.
I am glad Γηθίω and Γήθω, 1 fut. γηθήσω, perf. m. γέγηθα, part. γεγηθώς.
I grow old Γηράσκω, 1 fut. γηράσω, 1 aor. ἐγήρασα or ἔγηρα, 2 aor. inf. m. γηράναι, part. γηρὰς, from γήρημι.
I am born, or I am } Γίνομαι or Γίγνομαι (only used in pres. and imperf.)
 Tenses of the old verb still in use : 1 fut. γενήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐγενήσασθην, perf. γέγονα and γέγαα, from γάω, perf. pass. γεγέννημαι, 1 aor. ἐγενήθην, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, 2 fut. γενοῦμαι.
I know Γινώσκω and Γιγνώσκω, 1 fut. m. γνώσομαι, 1 aor. act. ἔγνωσα (in compounds), perf. ἔγνωκα, 2 aor. ἔγνω, from γνόω and γνῶμι, perf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι, perf. m. γέγνω for γέγνω, part. γεγνωώς. (In Æschylus occurs 2 aor. m. opt. συγγνωῖτο.)
I make Γρηγορέω. See Ἐρηγορέω.

Δ.

- I divide* Δάζομαι, 1 fut. δάσομαι, perf. pass. δέδασμαι.
 Δαίζω, 1 fut. δαίξω, 1 aor. ἐδαίξα, perf. pass. δέδαίγμαι.
 Δαίω, 1 fut. δαίσω and δαίσω, 1 aor. ἔδαισα, perf. pass. δέδαισμαι, 1 fut. m. δαίσομαι, 1 aor. ἔδαισάμην.
I learn Δαίω, 1 fut. δάσω, 1 aor. ἐδάσσα, perf. δεδάηκα, 2 aor. ἔδαον, perf. pass. δεδάημαι, 2 aor. ἐδάην, perf. m. δέδαα from δαίω.
I burn Δαίω, perf. m. δέδηα.
I bite Δάκνω, 1 fut. δήξω, 1 aor. ἔδηξα, perf. δέδηχα, 2 aor. ἔδακον, perf. pass. δέδηγμαι, 1 aor. ἐδήχθην, 1 fut. m. δήξομαι, from δήκω.

- I sleep* Δαρθάνω, 1 fut. m. δαρθήσομαι, perf. δεδάρθηκα from δαρθίω, 2 aor. ἔδαρθον and ἔδραθον.
- I fear* Δεῖδω, 1 fut. δέισω, perf. δέδεικα, perf. m. δέδοικα for δέδοιδα, for sound's sake (and also δέδια, which makes in the plural δέδιμεν, δέδιτε), pres. imp. δέδιθι, from δέδιμι.
- I show* Δεικνύνω and Δείκνυμι, 1 fut. δείξω, perf. δέδειχα, perf. pass. δέδειγμαι, 1 aor. εἰδείχτην, from δείκω.
- I build* Δέμω, perf. δέδμηκα, 1 aor. m. ἐδειμάμην.
- I need,*
or ask } Δέομαι, 1 fut. δεήσομαι, perf. pass. δεδέημαι, 1 aor. ἐδέηθην, from δέομαι.
- I see* Δέρκω, 1 fut. δέρξω, 2 aor. ἔδρακον, perf. m. δέδορκα.
- I bind* Δέω, 1 fut. δέσω and δήσω, 1 aor. ἔδησα, perf. δέδηκα, perf. pass. δέδεμαι and δέδημαι.
- I teach* Διδάσκω, 1 fut. διδάξω and διδασκίσω, 1 aor. ἐδίδαξα.
- I flee* Διδράσκω, 1 fut. διδράσω, perf. δέδρακα, 2 aor. ἔδρην, D. ἔδραν, part. δρᾶς from δρῆμι.
- I think* Δοκέω and Δόκω, 1 fut. δοκήσω and δόξω, 1 aor. ἐδόκησα and ἔδοξα, perf. δεδόκηκα, perf. pass. δεδόκημαι and δέδογμαi.
- I am able* Δύναμαι, δύνασαι and δύνῃ, imperf. ἔδυνάμην, A. ἡδυνάμην, 1 aor. ἐδυνήσάμην, perf. pass. δεδύνημαι, 1 aor. ἐδυνήθην, A. ἡδυνήθην, also ἐδυνάσθην and ἡδυνάσθην.
- I gounder* Δύνω and Δύω, 1 fut. δύσω, perf. δέδυκα, 2 aor. ἔδυν, from δύμι.

E.

- I permit* Ἐάω, 1 fut. ἐάσω, 1 aor. εἶασα, perf. εἶακα and ἔακα.
- I excite* Ἐγείρω, 1 fut. ἐγερῶ, 1 aor. ἤγειρα, perf. ἐγήγερκα, perf. pass. ἐγήγερμαι for ἤγερμαι.
- I watch* Ἐργηγορεύω, 1 fut. ἐργηγορήσω, 1 aor. ἐργηγόρησα, perf. ἐργήγορκα for ἐργηγόρηκα; perf. pass. ἐργηγόρημαι; perf. m. ἐργήγορα, P. ἐργήγορθα, everywhere dropping the augment.
- I eat* Ἐδω, ἔσθω or ἐσθίω, whence imperf. ἥσθιον, perf. ἦκα, ἔδηκα, A. ἐδήδοκα; perf. pass. ἐδήδεσμαι; perf. m. ἦδα, ἔδηδα, 2 fut. ἔδομαι for ἐδοῦμαι.
- I sit* Ἐζομαι, 2 fut. m. ἐδοῦμαι. See Καθίζομαι.
- I will* Ἐθέλω. See Θέλω.
- I accustom* Ἐθω, perf. m. εἴωθα for εἶθα, part. εἰωθ-ώς, νία, ός.
- I see* Εἶδω, 1 fut. εἴσω, 1 aor. εἶσα, 2 aor. εἶδον or ἴδον, imperf. ἴδε (A. ἰδέ), opt. ἴδοιμι, subj. ἰδῶ, inf. ἰδεῖν. part. ἰδών. In old writers there is a passive and

middle form ; Εἶδομαι, imp. εἰδόμην, imper. ἰδοῦ, 1 aor. m. εἰσάμην, to appear or resemble.

I know Εἰδέω, 1 fut. εἰδήσω, perf. εἶδηκα, pluperf. εἰδῆκειν, A. ᾔδειν, inf. perf. εἰδικέναι, by syncope εἰδέναι ; perf. m. οἶδα which is used for the present : the form of which is as follows :

	Indic.	Imperf.	Opt. Subj.	Inf.	Part.
οἶδα, οἶδασθα	οἶδε	ἴσθι ἴστω	εἰδείην	εἰδῶ	εἰδέναι
or οἴσθα					εἰδώς.
	ἴστον	ἴστον ἴστων			
ἴσμεν ἴστε	ἴσασι ἴστε, ἴστωσαν				

I am like Εἶκω, 1 fut. εἶξω, 1 aor. εἶξα and εἶξα, 2 aor. εἶκον ; perf. m. οἶκα and εἴοικα, pluperf. εἴοικεν and ἐφέκειν, part. εἴοικώς and εἰκώς.

I drive away } Ἐλαύνω from ἐλάω, 1 fut. ἐλάσω, A. ἐλῶ, 1 aor. ἤλασα, perf. ἤλακα, A. ἐλήλακα ; perf. pass. ἤλαμαι, A. ἐλήλαμαι and ἤλασμαι, 1 aor. ἤλασθην and ἤλασθην, part. ἐλαθείς.

I hope Ἐλπομαι, 1 fut. ἔλψομαι ; perf. m. ἔολπα, pluperf. ἐόλπεν and ἐώλπεν. Ἐλπω, I cause to hope.

I speak Ἐπω, 1 aor. εἶπα, 2 aor. εἶπον, imper. εἰπέ, opt. εἵπομαι, subj. εἵπω, inf. εἰπεῖν, part. εἰπών.

I follow Ἐπομαι, 2 aor. act. ἔσπον, 2 aor. m. ἐσπόμεν. (It drops ε in the other moods ; as, σπέο, σπέσθαι.)

I say Ἐρω, A. εἶρω, P. Ἐρέω, 1 fut. ἐρῶ and ἐρήσω, perf. ἔρηκα and εἶρηκα ; perf. pass. εἶρημαι, paul. p. fut. εἶρησομαι, 1 aor. ἐρρήθην, 1 fut. ῥηθήσομαι.

I work Ἐργάζομαι, 1 fut. ἐργάσομαι, 1 aor. εἰργασάμην ; perf. pass. εἶργασμαι, 1 aor. εἰργάσθην.

I do Ἐρδω. See ῥέζω.

I ask Ἐρομαι, 1 fut. ἐρήσομαι, 1 aor. εἰρησάμην, ἡράμην, 2 aor. ἡρόμην, εἰρόμην.

I perish Ἐρόρω, 1 fut. ἐρρήσω, perf. ἐρρήκα.

I come Ἐρχομαι, 1 fut. ἐλεύσομαι, 2 aor. act. ἦλθον for ἤλυθον, imper. ἐλθέ ; perf. m. ἦλυθα, A. ἐλήλυθα, pluperf. ἐληλύθειν from ἐλεύθω.

I sleep Εὐδω, 1 fut. εὐδήσω, 1 aor. εὐδησα.

I find Εὐρίσκω, 1 fut. εὐρήσω, 1 aor. εὕρησα, perf. εὕρηκα, 2 aor. εὕρον, imper. εὕρέ ; perf. pass. εὕρημαι, 1 aor. εὕρέθην, 1 aor. m. εὕρησάμην and εὕράμην, part. εὕράμενος, 2 aor. εὕρόμην, from εὕρεω.

- I have* ἔχω, imperf. εἶχον, 1 fut. ἔξω and σχήσω, perf. ἔσχηκα, 2 aor. ἔσχον, imper. σῆε, opt. σχοῖμι, A. σχοίην, subj. σῶ, inf. σchein, part. σῶν; perf. pass. ἔσχημαι, 1 aor. ἐσχέθην; 1 fut. m. ἔξομαι and σχήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐσχόμην, imper. σχοῦ, opt. σχοίμην, inf. σῆσθαι, part. σχόμενος, from σῆω.
- I place* ἔω, 1 aor. εἶσα, 1 fut. m. ἔσομαι, 1 aor. εἰσάμην, A. ἐσσάμην (perf. pass. ἤμαι, *I sit*, for εἶμαι, imper. ἦσο, part. ἤμενος).

Z.

- I live* ζάω (ζῶ), ζῆς, ζῆ, imper. ζῆ and ζῆθι, opt. ζάιην and ζῶν (from ζῶμι), inf. ζῆν, part. ζῶν, imperf. ζῆν, 1 fut. ζήσω, 1 aor. ἔζησα from ζῆμι.
- I gird* ζωννύω and ζώννυμι, 1 fut. ζώσω, perf. ἔζωκα; perf. pass. ἔζωσμαι, 1 aor. ἐζώσθην, from ζῶω.

H.

- I grow* ἡβάσκω, 1 fut. ἡβήσω, 1 aor. ἡβησα, perf. ἡβηκα, from ἡβάω.
- I rejoice* ἡδομαι, more rarely ἡδω, 1 fut. ἡσομαι, 1 aor. ἡσάμην; perf. pass. ἡσμαι, 1 aor. ἡσθην.

Θ.

- I bury* θάπτω, 1 fut. θάψω, 2 aor. ἔταφον, perf. τέταφα; perf. pass. τέθαμμαι, 1 aor. ἐτάφθην.
- I will* θέλω and ἐθέλω, imperf. ἔθελον and ἤθελον, 1 fut. θελήσω and ἐθελήσω, 1 aor. ἐθέλησα and ἠθέλησα.
- I sharpen* θηγάνω, 1 fut. θήξω, 1 aor. ἔθηξα, perf. τέθηχα, from θήγω.

- I am amazed* } Θήπω, 2 aor. ἔταφον, perf. m. τέθηπα.

- I touch* θιγγάνω, 1 fut. θίξω, perf. τέθιχα, 2 aor. ἔθιγον.

- I die* θνήσκω, 1 fut. θνήξω and τεθνήξω, perf. τέθνηκα, B. τέθνευκα and τέθνευα, part. τεθνηκώς and τεθνεώς; 2 aor. ἔθανον, 2 fut. θανῶ; 1 fut. m. θνήξομαι and τεθνήξομαι, perf. m. τέθναα, plur. τέθναμεν, ατε, ασι, imper. τέθναθι, opt. τεθναίην, inf. τεθναῖναι, part. τεθναώς and τεθνεώς, neuter τεθνεός, 2 fut. θανοῦμαι.

I.

- I place* ἰδρύνω, 1 fut. ιδρύσω, 1 aor. ἰδρυσα, perf. ἰδρυκα; perf. pass. ἰδρυνμαι, inf. ιδρῦσθαι, 1 aor. ιδρύθην from ιδρύω.

- I make* } ἰζάνω, 1 fut. ιζήσω, 1 aor. ἰζησα and ἰσα, from
to sit } ιζέω.

- I come to* ἴκνέομαι, 1 fut. ἴξομαι, 2 aor. ἰκόμην; perf. pass. ἴγμαι from ἴκω.
- I appease* ἱλάσκομαι, 1 fut. ἱλάσομαι and ἱλάξομαι, 1 aor. ἱλάσάμην; perf. pass. ἱλάσμαι, 1 aor. ἱλάσθην from ἱλάομαι.
- I fly* ἵπτημι, 1 fut. πτήσω, 2 aor. ἔπτην; pres. m. ἵπταμαι, fut. πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπτάμην and ἐπτόμην, subj. πτώμαι, inf. πτάσθαι and πτέσθαι, part. πτάμενος and πτόμενος; perf. pass. πέπταμαι.
- K.
- I cleanse* καθαίρω, 1 fut. καθαῶ, 1 aor. ἐκάθην, 1 aor. m. part. καθηράμενος.
- I sit* καθέζομαι, 2 fut. καθεδοῦμαι; 1 aor. ἐκαθέσθην.
- I place* καθιστάνω, 1 fut. καταστήσω, perf. καθέστακα, from καθίστημι.
- I burn* καίω, 1 fut. καύσω, 1 aor. ἔκανσα or ἔκη (as from κάω), perf. κέκανκα, 2 aor. ἔκαον; perf. pass. κέκαυμαι, 1 aor. ἐκαύθην, 1 fut. καυθήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐκάην, part. καεῖς, 1 fut. m. καύσομαι.
- I call* καλέω, 1 fut. καλέσω, perf. κέκληκα for κεκάληκα. The rest is regular.
- I labour* κάμνω, 1 fut. καμῶ, perf. κέκμηκα for κεκάμηκα, 2 aor. ἔκαμον.
- I command* Κέλομαι, P. κέκλομαι, 1 fut. κελήσομαι from κελέομαι.
- I mix* Κεραννύω, Κεράννυμι, 1 fut. κεράσω, κράσω, perf. κέκαρακα, κέκρακα; perf. pass. κέκαρασμαι, κέκραμαι, 1 aor. ἐκράθην, 1 fut. κραθήσομαι, from κεράω.
- I catch* Κιχάνω, 1 fut. κιχήσω from κιχέω.
- I shout* Κλάζω, 1 fut. κλάγξω, P. κεκλάγξω, 1 aor. ἔκλαγξα, perf. κέκλαγχα, 2 aor. ἔκλαγον; perf. m. κέκληγα, part. κεκληγῶς, from κλάγγω.
- I weep* Κλείω, A. κλάω, 1 fut. κλαύσω, 1 aor. ἔκλανσα, perf. κέκλανκα; perf. pass. κέκλανμαι, 1 fut. m. κλαύσομαι from κλαύω.
- I satiate* Κορεννύω, Κορέννυμι, 1 fut. κορέσω, κορήσω, 1 aor. ἐκόρεσα, perf. κεκόρηκα; perf. m. κέκορα from κορέω.
- I cry out* Κράζω, 1 fut. κράξω, 1 aor. ἔκραξα, A. ἐκέκραξα, 2 aor. ἔκραγον, 2 fut. κράγω; perf. m. κέκραγα.
- I perfect* Κραιαίνω, 1 aor. ἐκρήνην; imper. κρήνηνον; perf. pass. κεκράμαι, 1 aor. ἐκράνθην.
- I hang* Κρέμαμαι, 1 fut. κρεμάσομαι.

- I suspend* Κρεμαννύω, Κρεμάννυμι, 1 fut. κρεμάσω from κρεμάω.
I kill Κτείνω, 1 fut. κτενῶ, 1 aor. ἔκτεινα, perf. ἔκτακα,
 2 aor. ἔκτανον (and ἔκτην from κτῆμι).
I roll Κυλίνδω, 1 fut. κυλίσω from κυλίω, and κυλινδήσω
 from κυλινδέω.
I light } Κύρω, 1 fut. κύρω, 1 aor. ἔκυρσα, opt. Ἄ. κύρσεια,
upon } inf. κύρσαι, part. κύρσας; pres. m. κύρομαι.

Λ.

- I share* Λαγχάνω, perf. εἴληχα, A. for λείληχα, 2 aor. ἔλαχον
 from λήχω; perf. m. λέλογχα.
I take Λαμβάνω, 1 fut. λήψομαι, perf. λέληφα, A. εἴληφα,
 2 aor. ἔλαβον; perf. pass. λέλημμαι, A. εἴλημμαι,
 1 aor. ἐλήφθην, inf. ληφθῆναι, 2 aor. m. ἐλαβόμεν.
I lie hid Λανθάνω, 1 fut. λήσω, λήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔλαθον, 1 aor.
 ἔλησα, 2 aor. ἔλαθον; perf. pass. λέλησμαι, 1 aor.
 ἐλήσθην; perf. m. λέληθα, 2 aor. ἐλαθόμεν from
 λήθω.

Μ.

- I am mad* Μαίνομαι, 1 fut. μανοῦμαι, 1 aor. ἐμηνάμην, perf.
 μέμνηνα; 2 aor. pass. ἐμάνην.
I learn Μανθάνω, perf. μεμάθηκα, 2 aor. ἔμαθον; perf. pass.
 μεμάθημαι; 1 fut. m. μαθήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐμαθόμεν
 from μήθω.
I fight Μάχομαι, 1 fut. μαχέσομαι, μαχήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐμα-
 χεσάμην, ἐμαχυσάμην, 2 fut. μαχοῦμαι, perf. pass.
 μεμάχημαι from μαχέομαι.
I divide Μείρομαι, perf. m. μέμορα, P. ἔμμορα; perf. pass.
 εἵμαρμαι or εἵμαρμαι.
I delay Μέλλω, imp. ἔμελλον, A. ἤμελλον, 1 fut. μελλήσω,
 1 aor. ἐμέλλησα from μελλέω.
I am a } Μέλω, Μέλομαι, 1 fut. μελήσω, perf. μεμέληκα,
concern to } 2 aor. ἔμελον; perf. pass. μεμέλημαι (in Homer
 μέμβλομαι), 1 aor. ἐμελήθην; perf. m. μέμηλα
 from μέλει or μελέω.
I remain Μένω, P. μῖνω, 1 fut. μενῶ, 1 aor. ἔμεινα, perf.
 μεμένηκα from μενέω, perf. m. μέμονα.
I mix Μιγνύω, Μίγνυμι, 1 fut. μίξω, 1 aor. ἔμιξα, perf.
 μέμυχα; perf. pass. μέμυγμαι, 1 aor. ἐμίχθην,
 2 aor. ἐμίγην from μίγω.
I remind Μιμνήσκω, 1 fut. μνήσω, 1 aor. ἔμνησα; perf. pass.
 μέμνημαι, 1 aor. ἐμνήσθην; 1 fut. μνησθήσομαι,
 1 fut. m. μνήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐμνήσάμην.

- I go or come* } Μολίσκω, Μολέω, 1 fut. μολήσω, perf. μεμόληκα,
P. μέμβλωκα.
I wipe Μοργνύω, μόργνυμι. See 'Ομόργνυμι.

N.

- I inhabit* Ναίω, Ναιετάω, 1 fut. νάσω, 1 aor. ἔνασα, P. νάσσα,
1 aor. m. ἐνασάμην, P. νασσάμην; 1 aor. pass.
ἐνάσθην from νάω.
I distribute Νέμω, 1 fut. νεμῶ, 1 aor. ἔνειμα, perf. νενέμηκα,
1 aor. pass. ἐνεμήθην or ἐνεμέθην.
I spin Νήθω, 1 fut. νήσω, perf. νένηκα; perf. pass. νένημαι.

O.

- I smell of* 'Οζω, 1 fut. ὄσω, ὀζήσω, ὀζέσω, perf. ὠζηκα; perf. m.
ὀδωδα, ὠδοδα, P. ὠδα from ὀζέω.
I open Οἶγω. See 'Ανοίγω.
I smell Οἶδαινω, 1 fut. οἰδήσω, perf. ὤδηκα from οἰδέω.
I pity Οἰκτείρω, 1 fut. οἰκτερῶ, οἰκτευρήσω, 1 aor. ῥκτείρησα
and ῥκτεира.
I think Οἶομαι, Οἶμαι, οἶει, A. for οἶη, imp. ῥόμην, ῥμην,
1 fut. οἰήσομαι; perf. pass. ῥημαι, 1 aor. ῥήθην
from οἰέομαι.
I go away Οἶχομαι, 1 fut. οἰχήσομαι, 2 aor. ῥχόμην, perf. m.
οἶκωχα, perf. pass. ῥχημαι, I. οἶχημαι.
I fall 'Ολισθαίνω, 1 fut. ὀλισθήσω, perf. ὠλίσθηκα, 2 aor.
ὠλισθον; perf. ὠλίσθηκα; perf. m. ὠλισθα from
ὀλισθέω.
I destroy 'Ολλύω, 'Ολλυμι, 1 fut. ὀλέσω, 1 aor. ὠλεσα, perf.
ὠλεκα, A. ὀλώλεκα, 2 aor. ὠλον, 2 fut. ὀλῶ; perf.
m. ὠλα, A. ὠλωλα from ὀλέω, P. ὀλέσκω.
I swear 'Ομνύω, 'Ομνυμι, 1 fut. ὀμόσω, 1 aor. ὠμοσα, perf.
ὠμοκα, A. ὀμώμοκα; 1 aor. m. ὠμοσάμην, 2 fut.
ὀμοῦμαι from ὀμόω.
I wipe off 'Ομόργνυμι, 1 fut. ὀμόρξω, 1 aor. ὠμορξα, perf. ὠμορκα,
1 fut. m. ὀμόρξομαι, 1 aor. ὠμορξάμην.
I help 'Ονημι, 'Ονίνημι, 1 fut. ὀνήσω, 1 aor. ὠνησα; 1 fut. m.
ὀνήσομαι, 1 aor. ὠνησάμην from ὀνᾶω.
I see 'Οπτάνω, 'Οπτάνομαι, 1 fut. ὀψομαι, ὀφει, A. for ὀψη,
inf. ὀψεσθαι, perf. ὀπωπα for ὠπα; perf. pass.
ὠμμαι, 1 aor. ὠφθην, 1 fut. ὀφθήσομαι with a
passive sense, from ὀπτομαι.
I excite 'Ορω, 1 fut. ὀρῶ, Ἄ. ὄρσω, 1 aor. ὠρσα; perf. m. ὠρα,
A. ὄρωρα, ὠρορα.

- I scent* Ὀσφραίνομαι, 1 fut. ὀσφρανοῦμαι, ὀσφρήσομαι, 1 aor. ὠσφρησάμην, ὠσφράμην from ὀσφράομαι.
I owe Ὀφείλω, Ὀφλω, 1 fut. ὀφειλήσω, ὀφλήσω, 2 aor. ὤφελον or ὀφελον, which is used throughout adverbially.

Π.

- I possess* Πάομαι, 1 fut. πάσομαι, 1 aor. ἐπάσάμην; perf. pass. πέπαμαι.
I suffer Πάσχω, 1 fut. m. πείσομαι for πήσομαι, perf. πέπονθα, 2 aor. act. ἔπαθον from πήθω.
I lay waste Πέρθω, 1 fut. πέρσω, 1 aor. ἔπερσα, 2 aor. ἔπαρθον, ἔπραθον.
I cook Πέσσω, Πέττω, 1 fut. πέψω, 1 aor. ἔπεψα from πέπτω.
I spread Πεταννύω, Πετάννυμι, 1 fut. πετάσω, 1 aor. ἐπέτασα, perf. πεπέτακα, πέπτακα; perf. pass. πέπταμαι, from πετάω.
I fly Πέτομαι, Πέταμαι, Πετάομαι, Ποτάομαι, imp. ἐπετόμην; perf. pass. πεπότημαι. See Ἰπτημι.
I fix Πηγνύω, Πήγνυμι, 1 fut. πήξω, 1 aor. ἔπηξα; 2 aor. pass. ἐπάγην, 1 fut. m. πήξομαι, 1 aor. ἐπηξάμην, from πήγω.
I burn Πίμπρημι, Πίπρημι, 1 fut. πρήσω, 1 aor. ἔπρησα, from πρήθω.
I drink Πίνω, 1 fut. πώσω, perf. πέπωκα, 2 aor. ἔπιον, imper. πῖθι and πῶθι; perf. pass. πέπομαι, πέπωμαι, 1 aor. ἐπόθην, from πόω; pres. m. πίομαι, used for the future.
I sell Πιπράσκω, 1 fut. πράσω, perf. πέπρακα; pres. pass. πιπράσκομαι, perf. πέπραμαι, 1 aor. ἐπράθην, from πράω.
I fall Πίπτω, 1 fut. πτώσω, 1 aor. ἔπεσα, perf. πέπτωκα, from πτόω, 2 aor. ἔπεσον; 2 fut. m. πεσοῦμαι, from πέτω.
I cause to err } Πλάζω, 1 fut. πλάξω, perf. πέπλαγχα, 1 aor. ἐπλάγχθην, from πλάγγω.
I strike Πλήττω, 1 fut. πλήξω, 2 aor. pass. ἐπλήγην (referring to the body), ἐπλάγην (referring to the mind).
I ask, or hear } Πυνθάνομαι, 1 fut. πεύσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπυθόμην, from πεύθομαι; perf. pass. πέπυσμαι.

Ρ.

- I work* Ῥέζω (other forms are ἔρδω, A. ἔρδω and ἔργω), 1 fut. ῥέξω, ἔρξω, A. ἔρξω, 1 aor. ἔρεξα; perf. m. ἔοργα, for ἔρρογα.

- I flow* 'Ρέω, 1 fut. ρεύσω, ρύησω, 1 aor. ἔρρευσα, perf. ἔρρύηκα; 2 aor. pass. ἔρρύην, from ῥνέω.
- I say* 'Ρέω (not used) 1 aor. pass. ἔρρέθην, ἔρρήθην, part. ῥηθείς, 1 fut. ῥηθήσομαι.
- I break* 'Ρηγνύω, 'Ρήγνυμι, 1 fut. ῥήξω; perf. m. ἔρρωγα, A. for ἔρρηγα; 2 aor. pass. ἔρράγην, from ῥήσσω.
- I strengthen* 'Ρωννύω, 'Ρώννυμι, 1 fut. ῥώσω; perf. pass. ἔρρωμαι, imper. ἔρρωσο, farewell, part. ἔρρωμένος.

Σ.

- I extinguish* Σβεννύω, Σβέννυμι, 1 fut. σβέσω, σβήσομαι, 1 aor. ἔσβεσα, perf. ἔσβηκα; perf. pass. ἔσβεσμαι, 1 aor. ἐσβέσθην, 2 aor. ἔσβην, inf. σβῆναι, from σβέω and σβῆμι.
- I move* Σείω, 1 aor. ἔσεισα, ἔσενα; pres. pass. σεύομαι, perf. ἔσσυμαι, 1 aor. ἐσύθην; 1 aor. m. ἐσενάμην.
- I dissipate* Σκεδαννύω, Σκεδάννυμι, Σκιδνῆμι, 1 fut. σκεδάσω, A. σκεδῶ, 1 aor. ἐσκέδασα; perf. pass. ἐσκέδασμαι, 1 aor. ἐσκέδασθην.
- I pour out, as a libation* } Σπένδω, 1 fut. σπείσω, 1 aor. ἔσπεισα; perf. pass. ἔσπεισμαι, 1 aor. ἐσπείσθην; 1 fut. m. σπείσομαι, 1 aor. ἐσπείσάμην, from σπείδω.
- I stren* Στορεννύω, Στορέννυμι, 1 fut. στορέσω, 1 aor. ἐστόρεσα, from στορέω.
- Στρωννύω, Στρώννυμι, 1 fut. στρώσω, 1 aor. ἔστρωσα, perf. ἔστρωκα; perf. pass. ἔστρωμαι, 1 aor. ἐστρώθην, from στρώω.
- I restrain* Σχέω. See Ἐχέω.

Τ.

- I stretch* Τανύω, Τάζω, 1 fut. τανύσω, perf. τέτακα, perf. pass. τέταμαι.
- I cut* Τέμνω, 1 fut. τεμῶ, τμήξω from τμήσσω, perf. τέτμηκα, 2 aor. ἔταμον; perf. pass. τέτμημαι, from τμάω, 2 aor. ἐτάγην.
- I fabricate* Τεύχω, 1 fut. τεύξω, 1 aor. ἔτευξα; perf. pass. τέτυγμαι, 1 aor. ἐτύχθην.
- I bring forth* } Τίκτω, 1 fut. τέξω (or τέξομαι), 2 aor. ἔτεκον, perf. τέτοκα, from τέκω.
- I pay* Τίνω, Τιννύω, 1 fut. τίσω, 1 aor. ἔτισα, perf. τέτικα, from τίω.
- I pierce* Τιτράω, Τιτραίνω, 1 fut. τρήσω, 1 aor. ἔτρησα; perf. τέτρημαι, from τράω.

- I wound* Τιτρώσκω, 1 fut. τρώσω, 1 aor. ἔτρωσα, perf. τέτρωκα ;
perf. pass. τέτρωμαι, from τρώω.
- I endure,* } Τλάω, 1 fut. τλήσω, perf. τέτληκα, 2 aor. ἔτλην, from
or dare } τλήμι, imper. τλήθι, inf. τλήναι, part. τλάς.
- I nourish* Τρέφω, 1 fut. θρέψω, 1 aor. ἔθρεψα ; perf. pass.
τέθραμμαι, 2 aor. ἐτράφην.
- I run* Τρέχω, 1 fut. θρέξω, 1 aor. ἔθρεξα, perf. δεδράμηκα,
2 aor. ἔδραμον ; 2 fut. m. δραμοῦμαι, perf. δέδρομα,
from δρέμω.
- I eat* Τρώγω, 2 aor. ἔτραγον, ἔφαγον ; 2 fut. m. φαγοῦμαι,
from φάγω.
- I am, or* } Τυχάνω, 1 fut. τυχήσω, 1 aor. ἐτύχησα, perf. τετύ-
obtain } χηκα, 2 aor. ἔτυχον, from τυχέω ; also perf. act.
τέτευχα, 1 fut. m. τεύξομαι, from τεύχω. The pres.
imp. and 2 aor. are used in the first sense, but not
the other parts of the verb.

Υ.

- I promise* Ὑπιοσχνέομαι, 1 fut. ὑποσχέσομαι, 2 aor. ὑπεσχύομην ;
perf. pass. ὑπέσχημαι, 1 aor. ὑπεσθέην, from
ὑποσχεομαι.
- I slumber* Ὑπνώττω, 1 fut. ὑπνώσω, from ὑπνώω.
- I rain* } Ὑω, 1 fut. ὕσω, 1 aor. ὕσα ; pres. pass. ὕομαι, 1 aor.
down } ὕσθην, part. perf. ὕσμενος.

Φ.

- I say* Φάσκω, imp. ἔφασκον, 1 fut. φήσω, 1 aor. ἔφησα, from
φημί.
- I carry,* } Φέρω, 1 fut. οἴσω, from οἶω, 1 aor. ἤνεγκα, 2 aor.
or bring } ἤνεγκον, perf. pass. ἐνήνεγμαι, 1 aor. ἤνέχθην, from
ἐνέγκω ; perf. m. ἐνήνοχα, whence προσενήνοχα.
- I flee* Φεύγω, 1 fut. φεύξω, φεύξομαι and φευξοῦμαι, 2 aor.
ἔφηνγον ; perf. m. πέφευγα.
- I prevent* Φθάνω, imp. ἐφθανον, 1 fut. φθάσω, 1 aor. ἐφθᾶσα,
perf. ἐφθᾶκα, from φθαίω ; 2 aor. ἔφθην, from φθῆμι,
part. φθάς.
- I produce,* } Φύω, 1 fut. φύσω, 1 aor. ἔφυσσα, perf. πέφυκα, 2 aor.
or } ἔφυν, inf. φύναι, part. φύς, from φύμι ; perf. m.
spring up } πέφυκα.

Χ.

- I yield* Χάζω, Χάζομαι, 1 fut. χάσω, 2 aor. ἔχαδον, κέκαδον ;

- 1 fut. m. χάσσομαι, perf. κέχανδα, 2 aor. ἐχαδόμην, κεχαδόμην.
- I rejoice* Χαίρω, imper. χαῖρε, hail, 1 fut. χαίρήσω ; 2 aor. pass. ἐχάρην, 2 fut. χαρήσομαι.
- I gape* Χάσκω, 2 aor. ἐχανον ; 1 fut. m. χανοῦμαι, perf. κέχηνα, from χαίνω.
- I pour* Χέω, 1 fut. χεύσω, 1 aor. ἔχευσα, ἔχευα, ἔχεα, inf. χέαι, perf. κέχυκα for κέχευκα, 2 aor. ἔχεον, 2 fut. χεῶ ; perf. pass. κέχυμαι, 1 aor. ἐχύθην, 1 fut. χυθήσομαι, from χύω ; 1 aor. m. ἐχευάμην.
- I colour* Χρῶννῶ, Χρῶννυμι, 1 fut. χρώσω, 1 aor. ἐχρωσα ; perf. pass. κέχρωμαι, κέχρωσαι, 1 aor. ἐχρώθην.
- I heap up* Χωννύω, Χώννυμι, 1 fut. χώσω, 1 aor. ἔχωσα ; perf. pass. κέχωσαι, 1 aor. ἐχώσθην, from χόω or χώω.

Ω.

- I drive* ὤθω, more commonly ὠθέω, 1 fut. ὤσω, ὠθήσω, 1 aor. ὤσα, ὠθησα ; perf. pass. ὤσμαι, ὠθημαι, 1 aor. ὤσθην ; 1 fut. m. ὠσομαι, ὠθήσομαι, 1 aor. ὠσαίμην, ὠθησάμην. The augmented tenses often receive ε prefixed ; as, ἔωσα, ἔωσμαι.
- I buy* ὠνέομαι, 1 fut. ὠνήσομαι ; perf. pass. ὠνημαι, ἐώνημαι, 1 aor. ὠνήθην, ἐώνήθην.

The compounds of anomalous verbs are formed like their simple ones.

NOUNS DERIVED FROM VERBS.

Nouns are derived from the first, second, and third persons of the Perfect Passive, or from the Perfect Middle.

1st person of Perfect Passive.

Substantives in μα, as γράμμα, a letter.

_____ μη, — γραμμὴ, a line.

_____ μος, — δεσμός, a chain.

Adjective in μων, — ρόμων, sensible.

2nd person of Perfect Passive.

Substantives in σια, as δοκιμασία, probation.

_____ σις, — ποίησις, poetry.

Adjectives in σιος, — θαυμάσιος, admirable.

_____ σιμος, — χρήσιμος, useful.

3rd person of Perfect Passive.

Substantives in	τηρ,	as	χαρακτήρ, <i>character.</i>
_____	τήριον,	—	ποτήριον, <i>a cup.</i>
_____	της,	—	ποιητής, <i>a poet.</i>
_____	τις,	—	πίστις, <i>faith.</i>
_____	τρα,	—	ὀρχήστρα, <i>the orchestra.</i>
_____	τρις,	—	ὀρχηστρίς, <i>a dancer.</i>
_____	τρον,	—	δίδακτρον, <i>a teacher's salary.</i>
_____	τυς,	—	ὀρχεστυς, <i>the art of dancing.</i>
_____	τωρ,	—	κοσμήτωρ, <i>a prince.</i>
Adjectives in	κος,	—	κριτικός, <i>judicial.</i>
_____	τεος,	—	γραπτέος, <i>to be written.</i>
_____	τος,	—	ἀκουστός, <i>one that can be heard.</i>

Perfect Middle.

Substantives in	εως,	as	τομεὺς, <i>a cutter.</i>
_____	η,	—	ἐπιστολή, <i>a letter.</i>
_____	ιον,	—	λόγιον, <i>an oracle.</i>
_____	ος,	—	λόγος, <i>a discourse.</i>

Some few are derived from the Present tense ; as, λευκός, *white*, from λεύσσω, *I see*.

And some from the Second Aorist ; as, φωνή, *flight*, from ἔφυγον, *I fled*.

ADVERB.

An adverb is either primitive or derived.

Primitives : as, νῦν, *now* ; τότε, *then*.

Derived adverbs, which end in the following forms :

στι ; as, Ἑλληνιστὶ, *in Greek* ; Ῥωμαϊστὶ, *in Latin*.

δόν ; as, κυνηδόν, *like a dog*.

εῖ ; as, πανσυνδελ, *with all speed*.

ην ; as, κρύβδην, *secretly*.

ως, from the genitive plural of adjectives ; as, from ἀληθῶν, ἀληθῶς, *truly* ; from ὀξέων, ὀξέως, *sharply*.

Adverbs also vary in signification.

The addition of the syllables δε, ζε, σε, signifies motion to a place ; as, οἶκαδε, *home* ; Ἀθήναζε, *to Athens* ; οὐρανόσε, *to heaven*.

θεν and θε, from a place ; as, ἀνωθεν, *from above* ; οὐρανόθεν, *from heaven*.

θι, οι, σι, χοῦ, χῆ, in a place ; as, οὐρανόθι, *in heaven* ; οἶκοι, *at home* ; Ἀθήνησι, *at Athens* ; πανταχοῦ and πανταχῇ, *everywhere*.

These particles, *ἀρι, ἐρι, δα, ζα, λα, λι, βου, ιππο*, prefixed in composition, increase the force of a word ; as, *ἀρίδης* or *ἐρίδης*, *quite plain*, &c.

The particles *νε* and *νη* in composition signify privation ; *ευ* signifies facility, *δυσ* difficulty : as, *νέφος*, *a cloud* ; *νήπιος*, *an infant* ; *εύδωτος*, *easy to be taken* ; *εὐμενής*, *benevolent* ; *δυσάλωτος*, *difficult to be caught* ; *δυσμενής*, *malevolent*.

The particle *α* in composition deprives, joins, and increases ; as, *χάρις*, *grace* ; *ἄχαρις*, *ungrateful* : *πάντες*, *all* ; *ἅπαντες*, *all together* : *ξύλον*, *wood* ; *ἄξύλος*, *full of wood*.

CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are so called from their office.

Adversative: *καίπερ, εἰ καί, κἂν εἰ, although* ; *καίτοι, καίτοιγε, though indeed*.

Causal: *γάρ, καί γάρ, ἦ γάρ, γάρτοι, γάρπου, γάρ δήπου, for, wherefore, because* ; *οὐ γάρ ἀλλὰ, for* ; *ὅτι, διό, διότι, καθότι, οὐνεκα, because, since* ; *ἐπεὶ, ἐπείπερ, ἐπειδή, ἐπειδήπερ, ἐπειτοί, ἐπειτὴ P. since, as however* ; *ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅφρα P. ὥστε, that, so that, in order that*.

Conditional: *εἰ, ἐάν, ἂν, ἦν, if* ; *εἴγε, εἴπερ, εἰδή, εἰδήπερ, if indeed* ; *εἰ μὴ, ὅτι μὴ, unless* ; *εἰ δὲ μὴ, but if not, otherwise* ; *εἰ γοῦν, if therefore, if even* ; *εἰ δ' ἄρα, but if truly*.

Copulative: *καί, and* ; *τε, both* ; *ἡδὲ P. and* ; *καὶ μέντοι, καὶ μὲν καί, καίτοι καί, but besides, moreover* ; *ἀλλὰ δὴ καί, even, nay even*.

Connecting: *ἔτι, προσέτι, πρόσγε, μενούργα, besides, furthermore* ; *ἐπὶ τούτοις, πρὸς ταῦτα, ἐπὶ τάδε, ἅμα δὴ, moreover* ; *καὶ γὰρ αὖ, again then*.

Distinguishing: *μὲν, indeed* ; *δὲ, but* ; *γε, δὴ, ἀτὰρ, ἀλλὰ, but* ; *μέντοι, however* ; *ἀλλὰ μέντοι, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ, moreover* ; *δέγε, δέπου, δέτοι, but, truly*.

Disjunctive: *ἢ, ἥτοι, ἥπου, or, whether* ; *μηδὲ, μήτε, οὐδὲ, οὔτε, neither, nor*.

Illative: *οὖν, ἄρα, ἀραγε, τοιγάρ, τοιγάρτοι, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν, καὶ δὴ, wherefore, therefore, this being so* ; *οὐκοῦν, therefore* ; *οὐκουν, not therefore*.

Conjunctions that answer to adversatives: *δμως, δήπου, δήπουγε, ἔμπης, yet, nevertheless* ; *ἀλλὰ γάρ, ἀλλὰ δὴ, ἀλλὰ μὲν, ἀλλ' οὖν, but, but yet*.

Potential: *ἂν, κε or κεν*.

Expletives, which in themselves have no meaning, but which add a power and elegance to a sentence : ἄρα, ἄρ, ῥα, γε, θην, κε, κεν, νυ, νυν, περ, που, ποι, πω, τοι.

These conjunctions are *postpositive* : γὰρ, μὲν, δὲ, τε, τοίνυν.

These are *prepositive* and *postpositive* : ἄν, ἄρα, δὴ, ἵνα.

The rest are *prepositive*.

PREPOSITION.

There are eighteen prepositions, of which six are monosyllables ; the rest are dissyllables.

Prepositions govern the Genitive, Dative, or Accusative cases.

Genitive.

ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ (or ἐξ), πρό.

Dative.

ἐν, σύν.

Accusative.

εἰς or ἐς.

Genitive and Accusative.

διὰ, κατὰ, ὑπέρ.

Dative and Accusative.

ἀνά.

Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

ἀμφι, ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπό.

The meaning, composition, and use of the prepositions, will be found in the Syntax.

SYNTAX.

Syntax treats of the agreement and government of words and sentences.

Agreement of the Nominative and Verb.

A verb personal agrees with its nominative case in number and person : as, πολλάκι τοι καὶ μωρὸς ἀνὴρ κατακαίριον εἶπε, *frequently indeed even a foolish man has spoken in season.*

Nouns neuter of the plural number require a verb in the singular, as sometimes do nouns masculine and feminine : as, τῷ ἀργυρίῳ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα, *all things obey money*; ἐξέφυετο αἱ τρίχες, *the hairs grew out*. Aristotle.

Ἄμφω and δύω, although of the dual number, are often joined to a verb in the plural : as, ἄμφω ἐξέπνευσαν ἄθλιον βίον, *both breathed out their wretched life*. Euripides.

Agreement of the Substantive and Adjective.

The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case : as, χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, *a good man is a general benefit*.

Adjectives often change their substantive into the genitive case : as, φαῦλοι ἄνθρωποι, or φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *wicked men*.

Substantives are often used for adjectives : as, μάγος τέχνη, *the art of magic*; τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν ἐξέμαθον, *I learnt the Greek language*.

Agreement of the Relative and Antecedent.

The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person : as, χάριν οἶδα τῆς τιμῆς, ἣ με τιμᾷτε, *I thank you for the honour with which you honour me*.

By the Attics the relative is put in the same case with its antecedent, and this is called *attraction* : as, χρῶμαι βιβλίοις οἷς ἔχω, *I am using the books which I have*.

GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

Substantives.

When two substantives referring to different things come together, the latter is put in the genitive case : as, Ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, *the Son of God*.

The genitive is often used by the figure ellipsis, in proper names : as, Νηλεὺς ὁ Κόδρου, or Νηλεὺς τοῦ Κόδρου, *Neleus, the son of Codrus*; the word υἱὸς being understood. Εἰς ᾤδον, *to the infernal regions*; οἶκον being understood. Also when the word ἔνεκα is left out : as, μακάριος τῆς πίστεως, *blessed on account of faith*.

A genitive case, standing by itself, is a token of abhorrence : as, τῆς ἀναιδείας! *O the impudence!*

Adjectives.

Adjectives of the neuter gender are sometimes used as adverbs: as, *δὲν*, *quickly*; *καλὰ*, *well*; *τὰ πρῶτα*, *firstly*; *τὰ ἀρχαῖα*, *formerly*; *μέτρια*, *moderately*; *ἀλυπώτατα*, *most joyfully*.

Sometimes also feminines singular: as, *ιδίᾳ*, *privately*; *δημοσίᾳ*, *publicly*.

Genitive after the Adjective.

Adjectives which signify desire, knowledge, ignorance, plenty, want, dignity, difference, accusation, condemnation, and acquittal, with some others, govern a genitive case: as, *δυσέρως τῆς δόξης*, *madly fond of glory*; *ἄπειρος τῶν πράξεων*, *inexperienced in business*.

Adjectives betokening a part, those which signify infinity, those that ask a question, numerals, with comparatives and superlatives, govern the genitive: as, *ἐκαστον τῶν ζώων*, *each of the animals*.

Comparatives, when they are expressed in English by the word *than*, require the genitive case: as, *τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης οὐδὲν κενεώτερον ἄλλο*, *there is nothing vainer than impertinent curiosity*.

Adjectives also, which have the nature of superlatives, govern the genitive: as, *ἑξοχος πάντων*, *chief of all*; *δία θεῶων*, *a goddess of goddesses*.

Dative after the Adjective.

Adjectives which signify advantage, disadvantage, likeness, unlikeness, and contrariety, together with some others, require a dative case: as, *φίλος σοι*, *a friend to thee*; *ἐναντίος τῷ νόμῳ*, *opposed to the law*.

To this rule belong those adjectives which are compounded of *σύν* and *ὁμοῦ*: as, *σύντροφος*, *brought up together*; *ὁμόγλωσσος*, *of the same language*.

Some adjectives which signify likeness, take likewise a genitive case; as, *ὁμοιος ἀνθρώπου*, *like a man*.

Accusative after the Adjective.

Adjectives, with the preposition *κατὰ* understood, govern the accusative case: as, *πατρίδα Ῥωμαῖος*, *a Roman by country*; *οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων αὐτὸς ἅπαντα σοφός*, *no man is himself wise in all things*.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRONOUNS.

A genitive case of the primitive pronoun is used when the person is signified : as, *εικών σου*, *the image of thee*. Herod.

When relation to any thing or possession is signified, the possessive pronoun is used : as, *πατήρ ἐμός*, *my father*.

The genitive case of the primitive is elegantly used instead of the possessive : as, *πατήρ μου*, for *πατήρ ἐμός*.

Pronouns are sometimes used as adverbs : as, *ταῦτά τοι*, *ταὐτ' ἄρα*, *therefore* ; *ταύτη*, *thus* ; *ταύτη τοι*, *therefore*.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VERB.

Nominative after the Verb.

The verbs substantive *τυγχάνω*, *εἰμι*, *ὑπάρχω*, *γίγνομαι* ; and the poetical forms, *πέλω*, *πέλομαι*, *τελέθω*, *κύρω*, *I am*, take a nominative case after them : as, *κακῶν ἐπικάλυμμά ἐστιν ὁ πλοῦτος*, *wealth is a cloak of evil*.

The participle *ὦν* with another nominative case is elegantly put after the verb *τυγχάνω* : as, *Σωκράτης τυγχάνει ὦν σοφός*, *Socrates is a wise man*.

But if a participle follow, *ὦν* is omitted : as, *Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν*, *Socrates is walking*.

Verbs passive of calling, and those which signify the doing or state of a thing, take a nominative case after them ; as, *Δημοσθένης προσαγορεύεται ῥήτωρ*, *Demosthenes is called an orator*.

The nominative case after the verb is changed into the genitive : as, *Κροῖσός ἐστι τῶν πλουσίων*, that is, *πλούσιος*, *Cræsus is rich*.

Genitive after the Verb.

Verbs of beginning, ending, desiring, abstaining, wandering, loving, admiring, pursuing, despising, differing, excelling, commanding, sparing, partaking, remembering, enjoying, wanting, buying, selling, govern a genitive case : as, *τοῦ ζῆν ἀπὸ λύτης ἀρχόμεθα*, *we begin life with sorrow*.

Verbs of filling, separating, depriving, valuing, accusing, condemning, acquitting, require an accusative with the genitive, as, *καρπῶν πλήθουσιν ἀλῶας*, *they fill the barns with fruits*. Phocyl.

Verbs relating to the senses take the genitive, except those which relate to the sight: as, ἤκουσε τῆς βοῆς, *he heard the clamour.* Plut.

In the Attic dialect, however, all verbs relating to the senses take an accusative case after them.

The genitive case of a substantive with a participle, taken absolutely, is put after any verbs; as, Θεοῦ δίδόντος, μηδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος, *when God favours, envy avails nothing.*

Dative after the Verb.

All verbs put acquisitively govern a dative case of that thing or person to which or whom any thing is given; as, Φιλίππῳ ζῇ, οὐ τῇ πατρίδι, *he lives for Philip, not for his country.* Demosth.

Verbs of following, contending, praying, using, rejoicing, helping, giving, blaming, upbraiding, meeting with, and conversing, require a dative; as, ἔπομαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς, *I follow the ancients.*

Every verb admits a dative which signifies the cause, instrument, or manner of an action; as, ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχον, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις, *fight with silver weapons, and you will conquer all things.*

Accusative after the Verb.

Verbs transitive, and such as have their signification, govern an accusative case; as, νεκρὸν ἰατρεύειν, καὶ γέροντα νοουθετεῖν, τ' αὐτό ἐστι, *to cure the dead, and to instruct an old man, is the same thing.*

Verbs of asking, teaching, concealing, clothing, testifying, and some others, govern two accusative cases; as, χρὴ αἰτεῖν τοὺς Θεοὺς ἀγαθὰ, *it behoves us to ask good things of the Gods.* Æsch.

These verbs vary in construction; ἐπιλείπει μοι, or με, τόδε, *this is wanting to me*; ἄρχει τῆς πόλεως or τῇ πόλει, *he commands the city*; λοιδορῶ σοι, or σε, *I revile thee*; προσκυνῶ τῷ Θεῷ, or τὸν Θεόν, *I worship God*: with many others of this sort.

Verbs Passive.

Verbs passive require a genitive case of the doer with the preposition ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, παρὰ, or πρὸς; as, ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται, *the mind is impaired by wine.* Isocr.

The preposition, however, is sometimes left out; as, φίλων νικῶνται φίλοι, for ἀπὸ φίλων, *friends are overcome by friends*. Soph.

The genitive is also sometimes changed into a dative; as, πεποιήται μοι, *it has been done by me*.

Passive verbs are joined to an accusative by the figure *synecdoche*: as, πλήττομαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, *I am struck on the head*.

Passive verbs govern the same accusative as their active voice requires; as, μωρῷ οὐ πιστεύεται τὴν ἀρχήν; because we say, μωρῷ οὐ πιστεύομεν τὴν ἀρχήν, *we commit not empire to a fool*.

Very many active verbs often have a passive signification and construction; as, ἀπαλλάττω ὑπὸ σοῦ, *I am freed by thee*; so τελεῶ, *I am accounted*; ἀναλαμβάνω, *I am refreshed*; ἀναγνάμπτω, *I am turned back*; ρίπτω, *I am cast*; συνάπτω, *I am connected*; ἀσκῶ, *I am exercised*; κρύπτω, *I am hid*.

Infinitive.

The Greeks generally use the infinitive mood with or without the article in the place of gerunds and supines; as, καιρὸς τοῦ βοηθεῖν, *a proper season of assisting*; ἐν τῷ σπουδάζειν, *in hastening*; πρὸς τὸ παρακαλεῖν, *to pray*; λέγειν ἀγαθὸς, *skilled in speaking*; ποιεῖν αἰσχρὸν, *disgraceful to be done*.

When necessity is signified, the Greeks use verbal adjectives, which generally govern a dative or accusative; as, ἰτέον μοι, *I must go*.

These often, however, govern the cases of their own verbs; as, μνημονευτέον τοῦ Θεοῦ, *we must be mindful of God*.

Of Time.

Nouns, which signify part of time, are more commonly put after verbs in the genitive case; as, ἦλθε νυκτός, *he came by night*.

Continuance of time is put in the dative or accusative; as, ἐβασίλευσεν ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἔτεσι, *he reigned eighteen years*. Herodian. Εὐδῶ ὅλην νύκτα, *I sleep the whole night*. Plat.

Of Place.

Space of place is put after verbs in the accusative case; as, ἀπέχει τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν, *he is distant a three-days' journey*. Xenophon.

In naming places, the Greeks most often use the proper name with a preposition; as, ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, *from Athens*; εἰς Βρεττανίαν, *to Britain*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs require different cases.

1. Genitive.

'Εστὶ, *it is the duty of*; as, οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐστὶ, *it is not your duty*.

2. Dative.

'Εστὶ, ἐνεστὶ, ἔξεστι, χωρεῖ, ἐγχωρεῖ, ὑπάρχει, *it is lawful*, with many others; as, ἐνεστὶ σοι πρίασθαι, *it is lawful for thee to buy*. Lucian.

The following take a dative of the person with a genitive of the thing; δεῖ, δέιται, ἐνδεῖ, προσδεῖ, ἐλλείπει, χρῆ, *it is necessary*; with some others; as, χρῆ σοι φίλων, *thou hast need of friends*. Eurip.

GOVERNMENT OF PARTICIPLES.

Participles govern the cases of their own verbs; as, ὀλιγῶν τῆς παιδείας, *despising discipline*.

Participles are put instead of nouns; as, τόξων εὖ εἰδώς, *for εἰδήμων, skilled in bows*.

Participles are sometimes used instead of an infinitive mood, but principally in verbs of persevering and desisting; as, ἀγαπῶν με διατέλει, *continue to love me*; οὐ παύσομαι γράφων, *I will not cease to write*; μέμνημαι ἰδὼν, *I remember to have seen*.

OF THE PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE.

The prepositive article is used for the purpose of

1. Describing: as, Ὁ Κύριος Ἰησοῦς, *the Lord Jesus*.
2. Pointing out: as, Ὁ ποιητής, *the poet*; namely, *Homer*.
3. Distinguishing: as, Κύων ὁ οὐρανοῦ, οὐχ ὁ γῆς, *the dog, that is, the one of heaven, not the one of earth, namely, Diogenes*.

An infinitive mood with the neuter article is taken for a substantive in every case: as, τὸ φρονεῖν, *wisdom*; τοῦ φρονεῖν, *of wisdom*; ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν, *in wisdom*.

Also an adverb with the article becomes an adjective: as, τὰ ἔξω, *things external*; οἱ πέλας, *neighbouring people*; τῷ πλησίον, *to a neighbouring person*.

The article in the plural number with the prepositions ἀμφί, μετὰ, περὶ, κατὰ, πρὸς, and others, with a proper name following, signifies the same thing as the name itself, or the persons about one : as, οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα, *Plato, or the Platonics* ; οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως, *the companions of Achilles*.

But if an appellative follows, it denotes office or relation : as, οἱ περὶ ἱερά, *priests* ; οἱ κατ' ἀγοράν, *pleaders* ; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος, *blood relations*.

The article in the neuter gender joined with a substantive in the genitive case signifies possession : as, τὰ μητρός, *the property of the mother* ; τὰ Πλάτωνος, *the works of Plato* ; τὸ τοῦ Θεόγνιδος, *the poem of Theognis*.

The article with the conjunctions μὲν and δὲ is used in marking division : as, οἱ μὲν καλοὶ, οἱ δὲ κακοὶ, *these good, those bad men*.

The same are also used adverbially : as, τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ, *partly on the one hand, partly on the other*.

The article in the neuter gender is prefixed to any words technically : as, τὸ ἄνθρωπος, *the word ἄνθρωπος* ; τὸ γυνή, *the word γυνή*.

The prepositive article is put for the subjunctive : as, τὸ ῥᾶστον ἀπάντων, *which thing is easiest of all*, for ὁ ῥᾶστον.

GOVERNMENT OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs of place, time, order, cause, comparison, anger, connection, separation, and numbering, receive a genitive case after them : as, Ἀλλοθι πάτρης ὤλετο, *he perished at a distance from his native land*. Homer.

Ἄμα, ὁμοῦ, and some others, require a dative case : as, ἄμα τοῖς ἄλλοις, *at the same time with the others*.

Μὰ and νῆ, adverbs of swearing, are joined to an accusative case : as, μὰ Δία, *no, by Jupiter* ; νῆ Δία, *yea, by Jupiter*.

Ὡ oxytone is joined to a nominative, genitive, or accusative case, and is the expression of one admiring, grieving, or exclaiming.

Ὡ circumflexed is the sign of one calling, and is constructed with the vocative.

Sometimes the genitive case is put by itself, the adverb being left out : as, τῆς τύχης, for ὦ τῆς τύχης, *O fortune !*

These particles of wishing, αἶθε, εἴθε, and ὦς, are prefixed to the imperfect ὀφείλον or ὀφείλον, and the second aorist,

ᾤφελον or ὀφελον, with an infinitive mood following: as, Ἦλυθες ἐκ πολέμου, ὡς ᾤφελες αὐτόθι ὀλέσθαι, *thou hast come from the battle: I would that thou hadst perished there.*

Ἐως, signifying *as long as*, is joined to all moods but the imperative.

Ὅταν and ὁπόταν are joined to the subjunctive mood, sometimes to the optative, but seldom to the indicative.

Two negatives generally increase the force of the negation: as, οὐ μὴ πῖω, *I will by no means drink.* Luke xxii. 18.

Οὕτω is placed before consonants, οὕτως and οὕτωςιν before vowels.

GOVERNMENT OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions copulative and disjunctive connect the same cases, moods, and tenses, unless the sense require otherwise.

*Αν, *ἐάν, if; ἐπειδὴν, since; ἵνα, in order that; κἂν, although; ὅφρα, ὅπως, in order that*; with the like, govern the subjunctive mood: as, ἂν Θεὸς θέλῃ, *if God be willing.* Demosth.

*Αν having a potential force, is joined to all moods except the imperative: as, εἴπερ ἂν ἑώρων, *if however I could see.*

*Αν taken indefinitely, has the same moods: as, τοὺς ἂν ἐγὼν ἐπιόψομαι, *these I will accurately select.* Hom.

Εἰ, εἴγε, εἴπερ, *if, although; εἴποτε, if ever; εἴπως, if in any way whatever*; are joined to the indicative mood, sometimes to the optative, but rarely to the subjunctive: as, εἰ ἔξεστι, *if it is lawful.*

Ἐπεὶ, *when, since*, governs the indicative mood, and sometimes the infinitive: as, ἐπεὶ ἑώρα, *when he saw.* Xen.

Ὅτι, διότι, *that; καθότι, how far?* are joined to the indicative mood, but seldom to the optative or subjunctive: as, εἶπεν, ὅτι βούλεται, *he has said that he is willing.* Xen.

Ὡς, *that*, takes the indicative mood, sometimes the optative and subjunctive, more rarely the infinitive: as, λέγουσιν, ὡς δίκαιον ἦ, *they say that it is just.* Eurip.

Ὡς (with an accent), *thus*, governs the same moods, but more rarely the indicative: as, ὡς συνήσουσιν οἱ ἀκούοντες, *thus the hearers will understand.* Lucian.

Ὡστε, *as, so that*, is joined to all moods: as, ὥστε πρὸς Πέρσην ἀπεστάλκατε, *so that ye have sent to the Persian.* Demosth.

GOVERNMENT OF PREPOSITIONS.

Monosyllables.

Εἰς, A. *εἰς*, *to, into, upon*, is joined to the accusative case : as, *ἦλθεν εἰς δέσποιναν*, *he came to his mistress* ; *εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω*, *I write upon water*.

In composition *εἰς* signifies *towards, into* : as, *εἰσπλέω*, *I sail towards* ; *εἰσάλλομαι*, *I leap into*.

Ἐκ or *ἐξ* *out of, from*, governs a genitive case : as, *ἐξ ἀπραξίας πράγματα*, *employment from inaction*.

In composition *ἐκ* increases the force of a word : as, *ἐκπίνω*, *I drink up*. It also signifies the same as *ἔξω*, *without* : as, *ἐκβάλλω*, *I cast out*.

Ἐν *in*, is joined to the dative only : as, *ἐν οἴκῳ*, *in the house*. By the figure ellipsis however it takes a genitive : as, *ἐν ᾧδου* (*οἴκῳ* being understood), *in the infernal regions*.

In composition *ἐν* signifies *into* : as, *ἐμβάλλω*, *I cast into*.

Πρὸ *before*, is joined to a genitive case only : as *πρὸ θυρῶν*, *before the doors*.

In composition *πρὸ* signifies *before* : as, *προβάλλω*, *I throw before*.

Πρὸς with a genitive signifies *from* ; as, *πρὸς Θεοῦ*, *from God* : *office* ; as, *οὐ πρὸς φιλοσόφου*, *it is not the part of a philosopher* : *before* ; as, *πρὸς ἐπισκόπου*, *before the bishop*. It is also a mark of swearing : as, *πρὸς χαρίτων*, *by the graces*.

With an accusative implies *to* : as, *πρὸς γυμνάσιον*, *to the school* : *against* ; as, *πρὸς Ῥωμαίους*, *against the Romans*.

In composition *πρὸς* signifies *to*, as, *προσκαλῶ*, *I call to me*.

Σὺν, A. *ξὺν*, *with*, always governs a dative case, as, *σὺν Θεῷ*, *with God*.

In composition *σὺν* connects ; as, *συνβάλλω*, *I throw together*.

Dissyllables.

Ἀμφὶ with a genitive signifies *about* ; *ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων*, *about the stars*.

with a dative, *for* ; as, *ἀμφὶ Ὀδυσσῇ*, *for Ulysses*.

with an accusative, *about* ; as, *ἀμφὶ τὸ λυκαυγές*, *about twilight*.

- In composition ἀμφὶ signifies *round*; as, ἀμφιβάλλω, *I cast round*.
- Ἀνὰ, through, is read with an accusative only, as, ἀνὰ στρατὸν, *through the army*; but poetically with the dative it denotes *upon* or *with*.
- In composition ἀνά signifies *back*; as ἀνατρέχω, *I run back*.
- Ἀντὶ with the genitive signifies *for*; as, ἀντὶ ἀγαθῶν ἀποδιδόναι κακὰ, *to return good for evil : against*; as, ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρός ἵτω, *let man advance against man*. Hom.
- In composition ἀντὶ implies *against*; as, ἀντιστρέφω, *I turn against*.
- Ἀπὸ with the genitive signifies *from*; as, ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς, *from the head*; ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, *from the beginning*; *on account of*; as, ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου, *on account of the crowd*. Luke xix. 3.
- In composition ἀπὸ increases the force; as, ἀποτείνω, *I prolong*. It implies *opposition*; as, εὐχομαι, *I pray*, ἀπεύχομαι, *I deprecate*; and *example*; as, ἀπογράφω, *I describe*.
- Διὰ with a genitive signifies *through*; as, διὰ βίου, *through life*; *with*; as, διὰ μαχαίρῶν, *with swords*; also, *power*; as, δι' ἐαυτῶν, *of their own authority*.
- with an accusative signifies *because of*; as, διὰ φόβον, *because of fear*.
- In composition διὰ signifies *division* or *separation*; as, διατρέφω, *to divide*.
- Ἐπὶ with a genitive denotes *on*; as, βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώττης, *an ox on the tongue*; *upon*; ἐφ' ἵππου, *upon a horse*.
- with a dative signifies *on account of*; as, ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει, *on account of gain*; *in*; as, ἐπὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ, *in the power of the king*; *upon*; as, ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ, *upon the foundation*; *after*; as, ἐπὶ τούτοις, *after these things*.
- with an accusative signifies *to*; as, ἐπὶ τοὺς διδασκάλους, *to the teachers*; *on account of*; as, ἐπὶ τούτο, *on account of this*; and *against*; as, ἐπ' ἐμέ, *against me*.
- In composition ἐπὶ signifies *on*, or *upon*; as, ἐπιγράφω, *I inscribe*; ἐπιμεθεύομαι, *I reflect*.
- Κατὰ with a genitive signifies *against*; as κατὰ Χριστιανῶν,

against Christians : concerning ; as, κατὰ σπουδαίων, concerning the diligent : by (in swearing) ; as, κατὰ θεῶν, by the gods : also in ; as, κατὰ χειρῶν, in his possession : and down ; as κατὰ πέτρων, down from the rocks.

Katà joined to an accusative, *according to ; as, κατὰ τύπον, according to the pattern ; κατὰ δύναμιν, according to capability.*

In composition κατὰ signifies *down ; as, καταβαίνω, I descend.*

Metà with a genitive signifies *with ; as, μετὰ φίλων, with friends.*

with a dative, (poetically) *among ; as, μετὰ πρώτοιςιν, among the first.*

with an accusative, *after ; as, μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον συμμαχία, assistance after the war.*

In composition μετὰ denotes *change ; as, μεταφέρω, I transfer.*

Parà with a genitive signifies *from ; as, παρὰ Κυρίου, from the Lord : excellence ; as, παρὰ πάντων τυχάνει, he excels all : also contrariety ; as, παρὰ λόγου, against reason.*

with a dative signifies *at, or with ; as, παρὰ τῷ Κυρίῳ ἔλεος, there is mercy with the Lord ; also near, beside ; as, παρὰ κακῷ ἐσθλὸν ἔθηκε, he set the good beside the evil.*

with an accusative denotes *to ; as, παρά σε, to thee ; also, in ; as, παρὰ τὰ μαθηματικά, in the mathematics : beyond ; as, παρὰ πρόπον, beyond that which is becoming.*

In composition παρὰ signifies *increase, or diminution ; as, παράσημος ῥήτωρ, an illustrious, or ignoble orator : comparison ; as, παραβάλλω, I compare : opposition ; as, παράνομος, unlawful : nigh ; as, παρακολουθῶ, I follow closely.*

Peri with a genitive signifies *concerning ; as, περὶ ψυχῆς, concerning the soul : and beyond ; as, περὶ πάντων, above all.*

with a dative signifies *out of ; from ; as, ὃν περὶ κτῆρι φιλῶ, whom from my soul I love.*

with an accusative, *about ; as, περὶ μεσημβρίαν, about noon : and in ; as, περὶ τὰ φοβερά ἡ ἀνδρεία, courage is concerned in things dreadful.*

- In composition *περὶ* signifies *around*; as, *περιπατέω*, *I walk round about*: also *superiority*; as, *περικαλλής*, *very beautiful*; *περιγίνομαι*, *I surpass*.
- Ὑπὲρ with a genitive signifies *in behalf of*; *instead of*; as, *ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν*, *on our behalf*: also *about*; as, *ὑπὲρ ὄνου σκιᾶς*, *about the shadow of an ass*: and *above*; as, *ὑπὲρ κήπων ὄρος κείται*, *the mountain lies above the gardens*.
- with an accusative means *beyond*; as, *ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπον φρονεῖ*, *he is wise beyond man*: also, *contrary to*; as, *ὑπὲρ μοῖραν*, *contrary to fate*.
- In composition *ὑπὲρ* implies *defence*; as, *ὑπερασπίζω*, *I protect with a shield*: also, *increase*; as, *ὑπερμαίνομαι*, *I rage furiously*.
- Ὑπὸ with a genitive signifies *under*; as, *ὑπὸ κόλπου*, *under the bosom*: and, *by reason of*; as, *ὑπὸ αἰδοῦς*, *for shame*.
- with a dative also signifies *under*; as, *ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ πίθηκος*, *an ape under the lion's skin*.
- with an accusative implies *beneath*; as, *ὑπὸ γῆν*, *beneath the earth*.
- In composition *ὑπὸ* signifies *under*; as, *ὑπογράφω*, *I write under*: also, *diminution*; as, *ὑποδεῖδω*, *I rather fear or apprehend*: also, *inferiority*; as, *ὑπόχρυσος*, *not all gold, gilt*.

NOTE. 1. Prepositions are sometimes put after their cases, and then the accent is thrown back; as, *εἰρήνης πέρι*, *concerning peace*.

2. Prepositions, with the accent thrown back, are sometimes used as verbs; as, *ἐνι* for *ἐνεστι*, *it is lawful*: *ἐπι* for *ἐπεστι*, *he is present*; *πέρι* for *περίεστι*, *he survives*: so, *ἀνα*, *arise*, for *ἀνάσθηθι*.

3. Prepositions compounded with one another become adverbs; as, *παρ᾽ ἐξ*, *out of*.

4. The Poets often separate the preposition from its compound by the figure *imesis*: as, *κατὰ τε κνίσση ἐκάλυσαν*, for *κατεκάλυσαν*, *and they enclosed them in the caul*.

FIGURATIVE CONSTRUCTION.

The Figures used in Greek construction are the same as those in the Latin, and may be learnt from the Latin Grammar.

The most frequent figure is that called *enallage*, whereby the parts of a sentence are changed among each other.

ACCENTS.

There are three Accents, the acute, grave, and circumflex. Accented words in Greek receive the following names:—

Oxytone, which have the acute or grave on the last syllable; as, *τετυφώς*.

Paroxytone, which have the acute on the penultima; as, *ὀρύττω*.

Proparoxytone, which have the acute on the antepenultima; as, *πίθηκος*.

Perispomena, which have the circumflex on the last syllable; as, *φιλῶ*.

Properispomena, which have the circumflex on the penultima; as, *πρᾶγμα*.

Barytones are those words which have no accent whatever on the last syllable.

General Rules.

I. If the last syllable be short, the acute will be on the antepenultima; as, *ἄνθρωπος*.

II. If the last syllable be long, the acute will be on the penultima; as, *ἀνθρώπων*.

III. A penultima long by nature followed by a short syllable, or one that is long by position, if it is to have an accent, is circumflexed; as, *σῶμα, εἶμι; ἀλλάξ*.

IV. Monosyllables when not contracted receive the grave or acute accent: as, *ὁς, who: χθών, the earth*.

V. The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* at the end of a word are considered short in accentuation: as, *τύπτομαι, ἄνθρωποι*.

VI. Contractions have the circumflex, if the former of the syllables that are contracted has the acute; as, *ποιέεις, ποιεῖς*; but if not, they keep the original accent; as, *ἔσταως, ἐστῶς, ποιέετω, ποιείτω*.

NOTE. The accent of the nominative continues on the same vowel in all the cases, unless there is some particular reason to the contrary.

Also when the grave accent comes before any stop above the comma, it is written like the acute; as *Θεός, Θεός*.

Exceptions to the foregoing Rules.

Rule 1. Many words whose last syllable is *short* have the acute on the *penultima*: namely,

Participles Perfect Passive; as, *τετυμμένος*; and neuters active which keep their accent from the masculine; as, *τιμῶν, τιμάων*.

Some substantives in *ος*, and diminutives in *ιλος*, *ιον*, and *ισκος*; as, *παρθένος*, a virgin: *ναυτίλος*, a sailor: *παιδίον*, a little child: *νεανίσκος*, a lad.

Some adjectives in *ος*, and verbals in *εος* and *εον*: as, *ὀλίγος*, *γραπτός*, *γραπτόν*.

Nouns compounded of a substantive and the perfect middle of a verb, if they have an active signification, have the acute on the penultima: as, *μητροκτόνος*, one who has killed his mother. But if a passive, they take it on the antepenultima: as, *μητρόκτονος*, one that is killed by his mother.

R. 2. The Ionic genitive in *εω* for *ον*, the Attic genitive of nouns in *ις* or *ι*, and in *ως* and *ων*, not increasing, with nouns compounded of *γέλως*, are accented on the antepenultima: as, *Αἰνείεω* for *Αἰνείου*; *ὄφεως*; *φιλόγελως*.

R. 3. Words, whose last syllable is long by position, sometimes take the acute on a penultima that is long by nature: as, *λαλαψ*, a whirlwind.

R. 4. Verbs of one syllable being long require a circumflex: as, *ῆν*, *θῶ*, *εῖς*.

Also certain nouns: as, *πᾶς*, *ναῦς*, *εἷς*, *πούς*, *πῦρ*, and others.

Likewise adverbs: as, *αὔ*, *νῦν*, *μῶν*, *ῶ*, and the conjunction *οὐν*.

R. 5. The adverb *οἶκοι*, at home, has the last syllable long, to distinguish it from *οἴκοι*, the nom. pl. of *οἶκος*: also the optative mood; as, *φιλήσαι*.

Special Rules.

I.

In the *first three* declensions of *simple* nouns, if the acute falls on the last syllable, it is changed into the circumflex on the genitive and dative in each number: as, *θεός*, *θεοῦ*, *θεῷ*; *θεοῖν*; *θεῶν*, *θεοῖς*.

If the acute is on the penultima, it remains there throughout: as, *λόγος*, *λόγου*, *λόγῳ*, &c.

If the circumflex is on the penultima, it is changed into the acute as often as the last syllable is long: as, *οἶκος*, *οἶκου*, *οἶκῳ*, &c.

The acute on the antepenultima is transferred to the penultima when the last is long: as, *ἀνθρωπος*, *ἀνθρώπου*, *ἀνθρώπῳ*, *ἀνθρώπων*, &c.

Observe, that the genitive case plural of the *first* and *second* declension is circumflexed on the last syllable; except in adjectives, pronouns, and participles of the feminine gender, proceeding from masculines in *ος* of the *third* declension not oxytones, whose accent remains in the same place: as, ἄγιος, ἁγία, ἁγιον; ἡμέτερος, ἡμέτερα, ἡμέτερον: τετυμμένος, τετυμμένη, τετυμμένον: gen. pl. ἁγίων, ἡμέτερων, τετυμμένων, of all genders. In oxytones, however, the general rule is followed: as, ἀνθηρός, ἀνθηρὰ, ἀνθηρόν; ἀνθηρών.

II.

In the *fourth* declension of simple nouns, which is Attic, the acute remains on the antepenultima through all the cases and numbers, although the last syllable be long; as, ἀνώγειν, ἀνώγεω, &c.

III.

Oxytones of the *fifth* declension (*i. e.* increasing in the genitive case) receive the acute on the penultima of the oblique cases: as, μονὰς, μονάδος, μονάδι. But if the penultima be long by nature, it is circumflexed as often as the last syllable is short or doubtful: as, σωτήρ, σωτήρος, σωτήρι, &c.

If the acute is on the penultima of the nominative, it is retained on the antepenultima of the oblique cases, whenever the last syllable is short: as, μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος. But a circumflex is changed into the acute: as, βῆμα, βήματος.

IV.

Monosyllables of the *fifth* declension take the acute on the final syllable of the genitive and dative cases singular, and the dative plural: as, χεῖρ, χειρός, χειρί; χειρί.

In the genitive and dative cases dual, and the genitive plural, the final syllable is circumflexed: as, χειροῖν; χειρῶν.

In the accusative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual and plural, the penultima is circumflexed if it be long by nature: as, χεῖρα; χεῖρε; χεῖρες, χεῖρας.

Observe. Participles of one syllable are to be excepted, which keep the accent on the penultima of their increasing cases: as, θεῖς, θέντος, θέντι; θεῖσι: ὦν, ὄντος, ὄντι; οὔσι. So likewise πᾶσι from πᾶς.

Likewise the genitive cases plural, δάδων, παίδων, Τρώων, πάντων, θώων, ὄτων, of ears; φώων, of lights; and other circumflexed monosyllables of this sort, which keep the accent on the penultima.

V.

The accents of contracted nouns and pronouns may be learnt from their declensions, as shown before. But the dative plural ὑμῖν is sometimes written ὑμῖν, with the final syllable short, the accent being changed.

VI.

As a general rule, the accent of verbs is placed as far back as it can go, unless some rule interferes.

The Indicative Mood circumflexes the final syllable of the first future of the fifth, and of the second future of all conjugations, in the *active*, but the penultima of both futures in the *middle voice*: as, σπερῶ, τυπῶ; σπερούμαι, τυπούμαι. Also the penultima of the third person plural in the present tense of verbs in μι: as, τίθημι, τιθεῖσι; but ἄημι, ἰ blow, ἄεισι.

The Imperative Mood circumflexes the final syllable of the second aorist middle; as, τυποῦ; though in γένου, ῥάπου, and ἐνέγκου, grammarians acute the penultima. But the final syllable of the second aorist active is accented in the following words, εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὔρε, ἰδε, and λαβέ, for distinction sake.

The Subjunctive Mood circumflexes the final syllable in all the passive aorists, and in the present and second aorist active of verbs in μι; as, τυφθῶ, τυπῶ; τιθῶ, θῶ. But the penultima is circumflexed in the perfect passive, and in the present and perfect of verbs in μι: as, τετιμῶμαι, τιθῶμαι, τεθῶμαι.

The Infinitive Mood circumflexes the final syllable of the second aorist and future active: as, τυπεῖν. It acutes the penultima of the second aorist middle: as, τυπέσθαι. It requires an accent on the penultima of the first aorist active, and the perfect passive: as, τύψαι, τετύφθαι, τιμῆσαι, τετιμῆσθαι; which is also the case with tenses ending in ναι: as, τετυφέναι, ἰσάναι, τυφθῆναι, σῆναι.

VII.

All prepositions that have an accent are oxytones, unless they are put after their cases.

ATONICS.

The following have no accent of themselves: the prepositive articles, ὁ, ἡ; οἱ, αἱ: the adverbs εἰ, οὐ, οὐκ or οὐχ, ὥς: the prepositions εἰς or ἐς, ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν.

ENCLITICS.

I.

An enclitic is a word that inclines its accent on the preceding word.

The enclitics are—

The indefinite *τις* in all its cases: but *τίς* interrogative acutes the penultima.

The pronouns *μοῦ, μοι, μέ, σοῦ, σοι, σέ, οὗ, οἷ, ἔ.*

The verbs *εἰμι* and *φημι* in all the persons of the present tense indicative, the second person singular being excepted.

The indefinite adverbs *ποτέ, ποθι, πῇ, ποῖ, ποῦ, πῶς*: for those that ask a question, do not incline their accent, and the first two have the accent on their penultima.

The two copulative conjunctions *καί* or *καὶν* and *τε*; with the expletive particles, *γε, νυ, νυν, περ, πω, ῥα, τοι, and θήν.*

II.

Enclitics incline, that is, *transfer* their accent to the preceding word, when that word has—

An acute on the antepenultima: as, *ἀνθρωπός τις, a certain man.*

A circumflex on the penultima, the last syllable being short: as, *σῶμα τι, a certain body.*

No accent of its own, or has lost its accent: as, *σῆμα τινὲς φασι.*

III.

Enclitics of one syllable *lose* their accent when the preceding word has—

An acute on the penultima: as, *λόγος σου.*

A circumflex on the last: as, *ὁρῶ σε.*

An acute on the last: as, *ἀγαθόν τι.*

IV.

Dissyllable enclitics *keep* their accent after a word which has an acute on the penultima: as, *εἰ σώσω τινάς.*

The verb *ἔστι* accents its penultima when it begins a sentence, or is emphatical; also after the particles *ὥς, καί, οὐκ, εἰ,* and certain words which have an apostrophe: as, *τοῦτ', ἀλλ',* and others: as, *ἔστι σῶμα ψυχικόν, καὶ ἔστι σῶμα πνευματικόν.*

The enclitic pronouns retain their accent after prepositions ; and after *ἐνεκα*, or *ἥ* : as, *διὰ σέ*.

Enclitics retain their accent in the beginning of a clause, and even after a comma (because they are then no longer enclitics), and when they are followed by another enclitic : as, *εἰ τίς τι*.

If several enclitics follow one another, the last only is without an accent : as, *οἶκός τίς ἐστί μοί πον*.

If the former monosyllable inclines its accent, a dissyllable following sometimes keeps its own, especially after a pronoun : as, *ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσί*.

Ti inclining its accent does not always receive one from the enclitic that follows : as, *οὐ τι μοι*.

Many enclitics coming together are often accented alternately : as, *οὐ γάρ πω τινά φημι*.

PROSODY.

The learner is expected to be acquainted with the meaning of the words, *foot*, *time*, *syllable*, and *scanning*, as they are explained in the Latin prosody.

It is only necessary to remind him that the vowels *ε*, *ο*, are *short*, and *η*, *ω*, together with all diphthongs, *long* by nature ; but that *α*, *ι*, *υ*, are *doubtful*.

The following figures occur in scanning Greek : Apostrophe, Synæresis, Diæresis, and Cæsure.

Apostrophe is the cutting off *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, *αι*, or *οι*, when a word follows beginning with a vowel or diphthong. But the Greeks constantly neglect this rule : as (Hom.),

᾽Ω γύναι, ἦ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος νημερτές ἔειπες.

Not unfrequently, however, vowels and diphthongs are cut off before consonants : as,

Παρ' μέν οἱ ὦρια κεῖται, ὅσα δρυνές ἄκρα φέρονται.

Sometimes the first vowel of the following word is cut off : as, ᾽ω ᾽γαθὲ, ᾽ω ᾽ναξ, ᾽ω ᾽νθρωπε ; for ᾽ω ἀγαθὲ, ᾽ω ἀναξ, ᾽ω ἄνθρωπε.

Synæresis is the contraction of two syllables into one : as, *χρυσέφ ἀ|νὰ σκήπτρῳ*. *Πηληια|δέω ᾽Αχι|λῆος*.

Diæresis is the dividing of one syllable into two : as *παῖς* for *παῖς* ; *εὐφρων* for *εὐφρων*.

Cæsura is the lengthening of a short syllable at the end of a word after a perfect foot ; and this takes place from the first as far as the fifth foot : as,

οἱ δὲ μέγ|α ἰᾷ|χοντες ἐπέδραμον νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.

QUANTITY OF DOUBTFUL VOWELS.

The quantity of the doubtful vowels may be ascertained in ten ways : that is, from

Position	Derivation
Vowel before a Vowel	Composition
Accent	Increment
Contraction	Rule
Dialect	Authority.

Position.

A short vowel before two consonants, or a double consonant in the same or following word, is long by position : as,

Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τόξον, ἰδὲ πτερόεντες οἰστοί ;

But a short final vowel before a double consonant or two simple ones, is not unfrequently considered short : as,

Οἷ τ' ἔ Ζάκυνθον ἔχον ; ἥ δ' ἔ Σκάμανδρος.

Σ, however, is sometimes dropped : as,

Ἦρῃ ἐσπερίῃ κρώζει πολύφωνο[ς] κορώνῃ.

A short vowel before a mute and liquid is common : as,

Μέτρα δὲ τεῦχε θεοῖσι, τὸ γὰρ μέτρον ἐστὶν ἄριστον.

Also before *π*, *κ*, *μ*, and sometimes even before a liquid only : as, *Πολλὰ λισσομένω.*

Vowel before a Vowel.

Long vowels and diphthongs may be shortened at the end of a word, if the following word begins with a vowel : as, *Ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ ἐν Ἀργεῖ.* And sometimes even in the same word : as, *ποιῶ.*

The doubtful vowels *α*, *ι*, *υ*, are commonly, though not always, *short* before another vowel.

A short vowel before a long one or a diphthong is considered short, unless it is made long by poetic license.

Accent.

The final vowel is short when the penultima is circumflexed : as, *μοῦσα*.

When a penultima long by nature has the acute, the doubtful final vowel is lengthened : as, *ῥα*.

When a masculine in *ος* pure, or *ρος*, has the accent on the antepenultima, its feminine is long in the ultima : as, *ἅγιος*, *ἁγία* ; *ἀμφοτέρως*, *ἀμφοτέρω*.

If the doubtful vowel has the acute on the penultima, the final syllable being short, it is short : as, *φύσις*.

Every circumflexed syllable is long by nature : as, *πῦρ*.

Contraction.

Every syllable made by contraction is necessarily long : as, *ἰβόας*, *ἑβόα*.

Dialect.

The Attic *α* in the accusative of nouns in *ενς* is long : as, *βασιλέα*.

The Doric *α* instead of *η* is long : as, *τομα̃* for *τομή*.

The Æolic *α* is short : as, *νύμφᾱ* for *νύμφη*.

The Ionic *α* is short in the penultima of the perfects, and in the third persons plural of the passive voice : as, *γέγαα* for *γέγηκα* ; *τετύφαται* for *τετυμμένοι εισί*.

But the Ionic *α* that is inserted in verbs in *αω*, is made long if a long syllable comes before it : as, *τιμῶατο* for *τιμῶντο*. Also in the third person plural of verbs in *μι* : as, *τιθέασι* for *τιθεῖσι*.

Derivation.

Derivatives generally have the same quantity as their primitives : as, *νικάω*, *νίκη*, *νικητής*, *ι* being long.

Composition.

Compounds generally retain the quantity of their simples : as, *ἄτιμος* from *τιμή*.

Also *α*, privative, is short in composition : as, *ἄτιμος*, *ἄκλες*. But when two short syllables follow, it is often made long : as, *ἄκαμάτος*.

The particles ζα, ἀρι, ἐρι, βρι, δυ, δυς, are short in composition : as, Κίλλαν τε ζᾷθέην.

Increment.

[By the increment of nouns is meant that vowel which answers to the last vowel of the nominative case ; as α in Αἰνείας, and in Μουσάων, from Αἰνείας and Μοῦσα.]

A.

The Æolic α of genitive cases is long: as, Αἰνείας for Αἰνείου ; Μουσάων for Μουσῶν.

Α of the fifth declension is *short* in—

Neuters in α, αρ, ας : as, σῶμα σώματος, νέκταρ νέκταρος, κρέας κρέατος.

Masculines and feminines in ας : as, ἡ Παλλὰς Παλλᾶδος ; ὁ μέλας μελᾶνος. Nouns in ψ : as, Ἄραψ Ἀράβος. And very many in ξ : as, κόλαξ κόλακος.

Masculines and feminines in αρ and λς : as, ὁ μάκαρ μάκαρος ; ἡ ἄλς ἄλός. Except ψαρ ψάρος.

The genitive in ᾶνος is long, as the accent shows : as, τιτᾶν τιτᾶνος ; but μελᾶνος from μέλας, and τάλᾶνος from τάλας, are short.

The genitive in αος, from nouns in ανς, is short : as, ναῦς ναός. Also the dative plural in nouns which suffer the figure *syncope* : as, ἀνδράσι, μητράσι, πατράσι.

I.

I is *short* in—

Neuters : as, τὸ μέλι μέλιτος.

Masculine and feminine barytones in ιδος, ιως, and ιτος : as, ἡ ἔρις ἐρίδος, ὁ ὄφις ὄφιος, ἡ χάρις χάριτος.

Feminine oxytones in ιδος : as, ἡ πατρίς πατριδος.

I is *long* in—

Masculines and feminines which have two endings in the nominative case : as, ἄκτιν and ἄκτις ἄκτινος ; δελφίν and δελφίς δελφίνος.

Monosyllables : as, ὁ or ἡ θιν θινός ; ἡ ῥιν ῥινός ; ἡ ἱς or ἱν ἱνός ; ὁ λῖς λιός, a lion ; λῖς λιτός, fine linen.

So ὄρνις ὄρνιθος, and εὐκνήμιδες, in Homer. But Δις Διός, Jupiter, is short.

In nouns ending in ιξ or ιψ it is generally short : as, ἡ θριξ τριχός, ἡ χέρνιψ χερνίβος.

Υ.

Υ is *short* in

Monosyllables in υς : as, ὁ μῦς μῦός.

Neuters in υ : as, τὸ γόνυ γόνυός.

Paroxytone, oxytone, and circumflexed nouns in υρ and υς : as, ὁ & ἡ μάρτυρ μάρτυρος ; ὁ νέκυς νέκυός.

Those which end in υν and υς are made long : as, Φόρκυν & Φόρκυς Φόρκυός.

Nouns ending in ξ or ψ, commonly have a short increment : as, ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος ; χάλυψ χάλυβος.

Except, however, γρυψ γρυπός, γυψ γυπός.

QUANTITY OF THE BARYTONE AND CONTRACTED VERBS.

An unchangeable vowel will have the same quantity in the present and imperfect, throughout all the voices, moods, and participles : as, κρίνω, ἐκρίνον, κρίνομαι, ἐκρίνόμην, κρίνων, κρίνόμενος, the syllable κρι being everywhere long.

Verbs in ὕνω, ὕρω, ὕχω, make long the penultima in the present and imperfect : as, μολῶνω, ἐμόλυνον, &c.

Verbs in ἀνω shorten their penultima : as, ἀνέῳνω, except ἱκᾶνω and κίχᾶνω.

Verbs in ἰω and ὕω have their penultima, in general, common : as, ἰσχω and ἰσχύω : in ἰβω, ἰθω, long ; as, τριβω, βριθω.

[The quantity of the futures and aorists has been sufficiently shown in the formation of the tenses.]

The first aorist of the fourth conjugation has α, ι, υ short in the penultima when they are short in the first future.

The same is true also of verbs in ᾶω, unless ρ or a vowel precede α, for then α is common.

Moreover, if the doubtful vowel be short in the future or first aorist, it is short likewise in the perfects active and passive, and in the first aorist and future passive in all moods : as, γεῶω, γεῶσω, γεγέῳκα, &c.

The third person plural of the perfect in ασι is always long ; as, κῆρες δὲ παρεστήκασι μέλαιναί.

The feminine participle of the first aorist in ᾶσα is long.

QUANTITY OF VERBS IN *μ*.

The *proper* reduplication of verbs in *μ* is *short*, unless made long by position; but the *improper* is *common*.

The first conjugation everywhere has a short in the penultima, except in the subjunctive mood, or when it comes before *σα* or *σι*.

Υ of the fourth conjugation is long in the indicative mood, singular number, of the active voice.

But in the dual and plural, active, except in the third person plural; and in the whole of the passive and middle voices, it is made short.

In polysyllables it is made short, in the imperative singular; but in dissyllables it is made long: as, *κλῦθί μεν Ἀργυρότοξε*.

RULE.

A doubtful vowel before another, whether long or short, is not necessarily short, as in Latin.

A.

A in the superlative is always *short*: as, *σοφώτατος*.

Nouns in *ια* have their penultima common, but oftener short: as, *σοφία*, *Μαρία*.

Except *ἀεργία*, *αἰκία*, *ἀνία*, *καλιὰ*, *κονία*, *ὀρμῖα*, and *στία*, which are oftener long.

I.

I is *short* in

Diminutives in *ιον*: as, *κοράσιον*.

Comparatives of the neuter gender: as, *ἥδιον*.

Many nouns in *ιος*: as, *βίος*, *ἄξιος*.

Possessive and material adjectives in *ινος*: as, *ἀνθρώπινος*, *λίθινος*.

In those also generally which signify time: as, *εἰαρινός*, *θερινός*.

Υ.

Υ is made *long* in pronouns: as, *ὑμεῖς*, *ὑμῶν*, *ὑμῖν*, *ὑμᾶς*.

But in polysyllables in *ύνη* and *ύτης*, υ is *short*: as, *γῆθοσύνη*, *βραδυτης*, *γλυκυτης*.

AUTHORITY.

The last and surest method of determining the quantity of syllables, is the authority of the poets, and to that source therefore the student must, before all, attentively apply.

QUANTITY OF FINAL SYLLABLES.

A.

Words ending in *a* are *short*: *as*, τράπεζᾱ; also, μαῖᾱ, *a midwife*; μοῖρᾱ, τέτυπᾱ, τύψασᾱ, ἱνᾱ.

The following are *long*:

Nouns in *aa*, *ea*, and *da*: *as*, Ἀθηνᾶᾱ; θείᾱ, *a sight*; βασιλινδᾱ.

Polysyllables in *aia*: *as*, σεληναῖᾱ.

Nouns in *eia*: *as*, χρεῖᾱ, ἐγγεῖᾱ. Except those which come from adjectives in *ης*: *as*, ἀλήθειᾱ from ἀληθής; also, ἡ ἱερείᾱ, and some others.

Substantives in *ia*, and feminines from adjectives in *ος*: *as*, σοφίᾱ; ἱᾱ, *an outcry*; ὁμοίᾱ. Except verbals in *τρια*: *as*, ψάλτρια; also διᾱ, *divine*; πότνια; ἱᾱ, *one*; and also μίᾱ.

Nouns in *pa*, not preceded by a diphthong: *as*, χαρᾱ, *joy*. Except γέφυρᾱ, and a few others.

The Doric *a* in the genitive: *as*, τοῦ Αἰνείᾱ, for Αἰνείου; and wherever it is put for *η*.

The vocative of nouns in *ας*, of the first declension: *as*, ὦ Αἰνείᾱ.

The poetic vocatives: *as*, ὦ Πολυνδάμᾱ.

Duals in *a*: *as*, τῷ κριτᾱ, τᾷ μούσᾱ.

AN.

Words ending in *αν* are *short*: *as*, τράπεζᾱν, μέλᾱν, ἔτυψᾱν.

The following are made *long*:

Masculines in *αν*: *as*, τιτᾱν. So also πᾱν, except in its compounds: *as*, πρόπᾱν.

Also, adverbs: *as*, πέρᾱν: but ὅρᾱν is *short*.

Also *αν* of the first declension: *as*, Αἰνείᾱν: and of the second also, if it has an acute on the penultima: *as*, φιλιᾱν.

AP.

Words ending in *ap* are *short*: *as*, νέκτρᾱ, ὄνᾱρ, αὐτᾱρ, ἄφᾱρ. Except monosyllables: *as*, κᾱρ, *the head*, ψᾱρ.

AΣ.

Words ending in *ας* are *long*: *as*, Αἰνείᾱς, τὰς μούσας, Αἰᾱς, τίνυς.

The following are *short*:

Nouns increasing, which do not form the genitive in *αντος*: *as*, λαμπᾱς, μέγᾱς, σέλᾱς.

The accusative cases plural of the fifth declension of simple nouns : as, *τιτᾶνᾶς* : also, *ἡμέᾶς*, *ὕμέᾶς*, *σφέᾶς*.

Also, the second person singular of the first aorist and perfect active : as, *ἔτυψᾶς*, *τέτυψᾶς*.

Also adverbs : as, *ἀτρεμάς*, *ἐκάς*.

I.

Words ending in *ι* are *short* : as, *μέλι*, *τύκτουςι*, *τίθημι*, *ὄτι*, *βίηφι* for *βίᾳ*.

The following are *long* :

Adverbs and pronouns increased by the figure *paragoge* : as, *ούτοσι*.

Also the Attic *ι* instead of *ε* or *α* : as, *ὄδι* for *ὀδέ*, *ταυτί* for *ταῦτα*.

Also, *κρῖ*, *barley* ; and the names of letters : as, *ξι*, *πῖ*.

IN.

Words ending in *ιν* are *short* : as, *ἔριν*, *μιν*, and *νιν*, *τῖν* and *τεῖν*, *πάλλιν*, but *πρίν* is common.

Also syllables, to which *ν* is added, are *short* : as, *τύκ-τουςιν*, *ἔστιν*.

But substantives with two endings are *long* : as, *ῥίν*, *ἄκτιν*, *δελφῖν*.

IS.

Words ending in *ις* are *short* : as, *πόλις*, *ἔρις* *ἔριδος*, *τυραννίς* *τυραννίδος* ; *δῖς*, *τρίς*, with adverbs of this kind.

But those are long which increase long : such as *ῥίς*, *δελφίς*, *ὄρνις*, *κνημῖς*, *σφραγίς*, and *κλείς*.

Also monosyllables, except *ρίς*, *indefinite*.

Υ.

Words ending in *υ* are *short* : as, *σῦ*, *δάκρυ*, *γλυκῦ*.

But the adverbs *ῦ* and *γρυ* are *long* ; and the names of letters : as, *μῦ*, *νῦ*.

Also the third person singular in the imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *μι* : as, *ἔδῦ*, *ἔφῦ*.

YN.

Words ending in *υν* are *short* : as, *βραδύν*, *πολύν*, *σύν*.

The following are *long* :

Nominatives in *υν*, *υνος* ; as, *μόσσυν* : and those whose nominative in *υς* is long ; as, *ἰλῦς* *ἰλύν*.

Also the first person of verbs in μ : as, $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\nu$.

Also circumflexed words : as, $\mu\bar{\upsilon}\nu$ and $\nu\bar{\upsilon}\nu$.

ΥΡ.

Words ending in $\upsilon\rho$ are *long* : as, $\psi\iota\theta\bar{\upsilon}\rho$, *a whisper* ; $\tau\acute{o}\ \pi\bar{\upsilon}\rho$, which, however, is short in the oblique cases.

ΥΣ.

Words ending in $\upsilon\varsigma$ are *short* : as, $\kappa\acute{o}\rho\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\beta\alpha\theta\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\beta\alpha\rho\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$.

But oxytones which are declined in $\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ are *long* : as, $\iota\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{o}\phi\bar{\rho}\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$.

Also these barytones, $\kappa\acute{\omega}\mu\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\chi\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, and monosyllables : as, $\mu\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$.

Also participles in $\upsilon\varsigma$; as, $\zeta\epsilon\nu\gamma\eta\nu\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$.

POETIC LICENCE.

The foregoing rules concerning the quantity of syllables are most worthy of a close attention. But notwithstanding, the licence of the Greek poets is infinite ; who, whether compelled by the metre, or studying variety and elegance of numbers, sometimes shorten the long vowels, lengthen the short, or make the doubtful both long and short in the same line : as,

$\text{᾽Αῤρες, ᾽Αῤρες, βροτολογεῖ, μαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλήτα.}$

DIALECTS.

As the observations in the Latin edition of this Grammar were very scanty, the following have been introduced from other Grammars.

The Pelasgi, a wandering people, are said to have been the first inhabitants of Greece. Their language was improved by Cadmus, who increased the number of letters, and introduced the Phœnician characters.

When the descendants of Hellen, who spread their incursions from Thessaly, had made themselves masters of the country, their language, which differed from the Pelasgic

chiefly in its inflexions, became, after the Trojan war, the common language of Greece, under the name of Hellenic.

It is probable that the only difference which originally existed, was between the inhabitants of the sea-coast, and those of the inland part of the country. The former, inhabiting Attica, and Hellas or Achaia (then called Ionia), spoke what is called the Old Attic and the Ionic, anciently the same language.

The people of the interior parts of Greece used a rough and broad language, known by the name of the Old Doric.

The Æolians, a branch of the original people, who settled in Boeotia and Peloponnesus, spoke a dialect very similar to the Doric, although in general distinguished from it by grammarians.

In the progress of commerce and civilization, these dialects were softened and improved. The Doric was mellowed into the language used by Theocritus.

The Ionians, having made incursions into Asia Minor, and settled on a part of the coast which received from them the name of Ionia, softened their language, through intercourse with their Asiatic neighbours, into the sweetness and sonorous grandeur of Herodotus.

The Attic, having passed, like the other dialects, through many gradations, one of which was marked by the name of the Middle, was refined into what was called the New Attic, and became so polished and elegant, that it was adopted by men of letters and eloquence in every part of Greece.

Thus the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Æolic, are the four principal dialects of ancient Greece; but the separate interests and pursuits of different independent states produced a greater variety; and it is probable that every state had some peculiarities.

These dialects are distinguished from the common language, the κοινὴ διάλεκτος, called also Hellenism, consisting of those words and inflexions which were common to every part of Greece.

The Epic, or oldest poetic dialect, generally adopts the most ancient forms, and consequently the most remote from the common dialect.

Another important dialect of the Greek was the Latin language.

Writers in the Old Attic; Æschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, Thucydides.

Writers in the Middle Attic; Aristophanes, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon.

Writers in the New Attic; Isocrates, Aristotle, Æschines, Demosthenes, Menander.

Writers in the Ionic; Pythagoras, Anacreon, Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian.

Writers in the Old Doric; Epicharmus, Sophron, and the writers of the original Songs to Bacchus.

Writers in the New Doric; Stesichorus, Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus, Archimedes.

Writers in the Æolic; Alcæus, Sappho.

Writers in the Epic, or oldest poetic dialect; Homer, Hesiod, the Author of the Orphica, Musæus, Apollonius Rhodius, &c.

I. *The Attic Dialect.*

The Attic Dialect abounds in contractions. Its favourite letter is ω , which is frequently used for o . The Old Attic used short and simple forms; the New softened, and in some cases lengthened, the word.

The Attics frequently change—

α into ϵ : as, $\lambda\alpha\delta\varsigma$ into $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$.

η : as, $\zeta\eta$ into $\zeta\eta$.

o : as, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ into $\acute{o}\sigma\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

ω : as, $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ into $\kappa\rho\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$.

ϵ into α : as, $\beta\delta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ into $\beta\delta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha$.

η : as, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\nu\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ into $\acute{\eta}\delta\nu\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

ι : as, $\acute{o}\delta\epsilon$ into $\acute{o}\delta\acute{\iota}$.

o : as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$ into $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\sigma\chi\alpha$.

$\alpha\iota$: as, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ into $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}$.

η into α : as, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\beta\eta\theta\iota$ into $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\theta\iota$.

ϵ : as, $\nu\eta\delta\varsigma$ into $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$.

$\epsilon\alpha$: as, $\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$ into $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$.

o into ι : as, $\delta\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\rho\omicron$ into $\delta\epsilon\nu\rho\acute{\iota}$.

ω : as, $\delta\ddot{\upsilon}\omicron$ into $\delta\ddot{\upsilon}\omega$; $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ into $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$.

$\epsilon\iota$ into η : as, $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ into $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\eta\varsigma$; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\alpha$ into $\acute{\eta}\theta\alpha$.

$\eta\acute{\iota}$: as, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$ into $\kappa\lambda\eta\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$.

$\epsilon\nu$ into $\eta\nu$: as, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$ into $\acute{\eta}\chi\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$.

η into $\epsilon\iota$: as, $\beta\omicron\ddot{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ into $\beta\omicron\ddot{\upsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota$; $\acute{o}\psi\eta$ into $\acute{o}\psi\epsilon\iota$.

$\omicron\iota$ into $\epsilon\iota$: as, $\delta\nu\omicron\iota\nu$ into $\delta\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$.

ω : as, $\kappa\lambda\omicron\iota\delta\varsigma$ into $\kappa\lambda\omega\delta\varsigma$; $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\omicron\iota\nu$ into $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\mu\nu$.

γ into β : as, $\gamma\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\omega\nu$ into $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\omega\nu$.

- δ into σ: as, ὁδμή into ὁσμή.
 ζ into δ: as, κνίζα into κνίδη.
 ττ: as, συρίζειν into συρίττειν.
 θ into σ: as, κλαυθμός into κλαυσμός.
 φ: as, θλᾶν into φλᾶν.
 κ into γ: as, κναφεύς into γναφεύς.
 λ into γ: as, μόλις into μόγισ.
 ν: as, λίτρον into νίτρον.
 ρ: as, κλίβανος into κρίβανος.
 μ into σ: as, πέφαμμαι into πέφασμαι.
 ν into λ: as, πνεύμων into πλεύμων.
 π into φ: as, ἀσπάραγος into ἀσφάραγος.
 σ into δ: as, πέφρασμαι into πέφραδμαι.
 ρ: as, θαρσεῖν into θαβρέιν.
 τ: as, γλώσσα into γλώττα.
 ξ: as, σὺν into ξύν.
 τ into θ: as, κολοκύντη into κολοκύνθη.
 χ into ξ: as, πένταχα into πένταξα.

II. *The Ionic Dialect.*

The Ionic Dialect shuns and resolves contractions, and is characterized by the concurrence of vowels, the prevalent use of η instead of α and ε, and the preference of smooth to aspirated sounds.

The Ionians frequently change—

- α into ε: as, τέσσαρες into τέσσερες; γελᾶω into γελέω.
 η: as, σοφία into σοφίη.
 ω: as, χρεία into χρειώ.
 ε into α short: as, τέμνω into τάμνω.
 η: as, βασιλεῖ into βασιλή.
 ι: as, ἐστία into ἰστίη.
 ει: as, ἔνεκα into εἵνεκα.
 η into α short: as, μεμηκνία into μεμαῖκνία.
 ε: as, ξηρόν into ξερόν.
 ω: as, ἀρηγός into ἀρωγός.
 ι into ε: as, πόλιος into πόλειος.
 η: as, ψιμύθιον into ψημύθιον.
 ο into ον: as, ὄνομα into ὄννομα.
 ω: as, δεῦρο into δεύρω.
 ω into ο: as, ζῶη into ζοή.
 αο: as, σῶφρων into σαόφρων.
 ω, contracted, into ευ: as, ἡγάπων into ἡγάπενν.

- αι into η : as, μούσαις into μούσης.
 αυ into ην : as, ναῦν into νηῦν.
 ωῦ : as, αὐτὸς into ὠτὸς.
 ει into εα : as, πονεῖσθαι into πονέασθαι.
 ευ : as, πλεῖν into πλεῦν.
 η : as, κείρες into κῆρες.
 ηϊ : as, Πηλείδης into Πηληϊδης.
 εο into ευ : as, πλέονας into πλεῦνας.
 ευ into ηῦ : as, εὕκομος into ἡύκομος.
 ω : as, ἐκπλεύσας into ἐκπλώσας.
 ου into εο, εω : as, ἐμοῦ into ἐμέο ; τοῦ into τέω.
 ευ : as, ποιοῦσι into ποιεῦσι.
 οιο : as, λόγου into λόγωω.
 ϕ into ωι : as, τῷ into τῶι.
 γ into ζ : as, ὀλίγον into ὀλίζον.
 ι : as, ἐνέγκω into ἐνείκω.
 κ into χ : as, ἀκάνθινον into ἀχάνθινον.
 π into κ : as, κοῦ into κοῦ ; πῶς into κῶς.
 τ into θ : as, βάτραχος into θάτραχος.
 φ into π : as, ἀφαιρούμαι into ἀπαιρούμαι.
 χ into κ : as, δέχομαι into δέκομαι.
 σσ into ξ : as, δισσὸς into διξός.

III. The Doric Dialect.

The Doric Dialect is marked by a broad pronunciation, and its favourite letter is α.

The Dorians frequently change—

- α into ε : as, παῖδα into παῖδε.
 η : as, σιγαῖν into σιγῆν, without ι subscr.
 υ : as, σὰρξ into σύρξ. (Æol.)
 ε into α short : as, τρέχω into τράχω.
 ι : as, θεός into θιός. (Bœot.)
 ω : as, τρέφω into τρώφω.
 η into ε : as, Ἄρης into Ἄρες. (Æol.)
 α long : as, φήμη into φᾶμα.
 ω : as, τῆς μελίσσης into τῶς μελίσσας.
 ο into α : as, εἴκοσι into εἵκατι.
 ον : as, τύψομαι into τυψοῦμαι.
 ω : as, ὄρος into ὠρος. (Ion. and Æol.)
 οι : as, πνοή into πνοιή.
 ω into α long : as, πρῶτος into πᾶτος.
 ευ : as, ἡγάπων into ἡγάπενν.
 αι into α : as, ἑταῖρος into ἑταρος.

- #### IV. *The Æolic Dialect.*

The Æolic Dialect agrees in many respects with the Doric,

and is followed by the Latin. It changes the aspirate into the soft breathing, and resolves diphthongs.

The Æolians frequently change—

- α into ε: as, κράτος into κρέτος.
 η: as, ἄηρ into ᾗηρ.
 ο: as, ἄνω into ᾠνω.
 υ: as, σᾶρξ into σῶρξ. (Dor.)
 αι: as, τὰς into ταῖς.
 αυ: as, κλάω into κλαῶν.
 ε into α: as, ὅπισθεν into ὄπισθα. (Dor.)
 η: as, καλέω into καλήω.
 η into α short: as, πύλη into πύλᾱ.
 ε: as, Ἄρης into Ἄρεα. (Dor.)
 αι: as, μιμνήσκω into μιμναῖσκω.
 ει: as, Πηλεὺς into Πειλεύς.
 ι into ε: as, τρίτος into τέρτος.
 η: as, ἀκτὴν into ἀκτήν. (Ion.)
 ο into α: as, εἴκοσι into εἰκατι. (Dor.)
 ε: as, πρὸς into πρές.
 υ: as, ὄνομα into ὄνυμα.
 ω: as, ὅμοιος into ὠμοιος.
 αι: as, ἐπὶ into ἑπαί.
 ω into α: as, γελῶν into γελαῖν.
 ο: as, ὦρα into ὄρα.
 υ: as, χελώνη into χελύνη.
 αι into α: as, ἀρχαῖος into ἀρχαος.
 αι: as, παῖς into παῖς.
 ει into η: as, ἐλθεῖν into ἐλθῆν.
 οι: as, ὄνειρος into ὄνοιρος.
 εν into η: as, Ἀχιλλεύς into Ἀχιλλῆς.
 οι into ο: as, ποίημα into πόημα.
 ου into αο: as, Αἰνείον into Αἰνεῖαο.
 εν: as, ἀκούμενος into ἀκεύμενος.
 οι: as, τύπτουσα into τύπτουσα.
 ω: as, μοῦσα into μῶσα.
 β into δ: as, ὀβελὸς into ὀδελός. (Dor.)
 ζ: as, βέρεθρον into ζέρεθρον.
 μ: as, βάρβιρος into βάρμιρος.
 γ into ζ: as, ὀλίγον into ὀλίζον. (Ion.)
 δ into β: as, δέλεαρ into βέλεαρ.
 ζ: as, Δία into Ζία.
 θ: as, οὐδὲν into οὐθέν. (Dor.)

- ζ into δ : as, ζυγός into δυγός.
 θ into φ : as, θλίβω into φλίβω. (Att.)
 τ : as, καθῆκε into κατῆκε. (Ion.)
 λ into λλ : as, σελήνη into σελλάνα.
 μ into β : as, μέλλω into βέλλω.
 π : as, μετὰ into πετά.
 ν into μ : as, πέντε into πέμπε.
 ν into ς : as, φρονεῖν into φρόνεις.
 ξ into σκ : as, ξένος into σκένος.
 π into κ : as, ποῖος into κοῖος. (Ion.)
 μ : as, πατῶ into ματῶ.
 πτ into σσ : as, ἐμπίπτω into ἐμπίσσω.
 σ into δ, θ, τ : as, ὁσμῇ into ὀδμή; μνησμός into μνηθμός;
 εἴκοσι into εἵκατι. (Dor.)
 ν : as, τετυφῶς into τετύφων. (Dor.)
 ρ : as, μάρτυς into μάρτυρ.
 σσ into ζ : as, ὀρύσσω into ὀρύζω. (Dor.)
 τ into π : as, πέντε into πέμπε. (Ion.)
 φ into π : as, ἀμφὶ into ἀμπί. (Ion.)
 χ into φ : as, ἀνχλὴν into ἀνφήν.

The Boeotians change—

- ε into ι : as, βασιλέος into βασιλῖος.
 η into ει : as, ἥρωες into εἴρωες.
 ζ into δδ : as, θερίζειν into θερίδδειν.

The Epic, or oldest Poetic Dialect,

generally adopts the most ancient forms, and consequently the most remote from the common dialect.

1. The poets admit the synæresis, but avoid the crasis.
2. They omit the article before abstract nouns.
3. In pronouns they use οἶ, οἷ, ἔ, for the same cases of αὐτός.
4. In verbs—
 1. They use the perfect middle more frequently than the perfect active.
 2. They form several verbs of a peculiar termination in θω, κω, ξω, ρω, σγω, σθω, σπω, σχω, ειω, εινω, ηω, οιαω, ουω, ωω : as, βεβρώθω, &c.
5. They use particles, chiefly peculiar to themselves : as, δηθᾶ, ἥμος, μέσφα, νέρθε, ὄχα, κε, ῥα, &c.

EXAMPLES OF THE DIALECTS.

Prepositive Article.

[illegible]

Subjunctive Article.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
N.	G.	D.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.
Masc. C. δς,	οῦ,	φῖ,	ω,	οῖν,	οἱ,	οῖν,	οἷς,
δ P.	δρου A.	δρφ A.			οἷς I.	οἷς I.	οἷς I.
	δρευ D.	δρευ P.					
	οἷω I.	τῷ I.D.					
	δρευ Α.						
	τῷ I.D.						
Fem. C. η,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ἄ,	αῖν,	αἱ,	οῖν,	αῖς,
	τῆς,	τῆ,					
ἄ,	τᾶς,	τᾶ,					
Neut. C. ὀ,	οῦ,	φῖ,	ὦ,	οῖν,	ὦ,	οῖν,	οἷς,
							ἄ.

DIALECTS OF THE SIMPLE AND CONTRACTED NOUNS.

First Declension of Simple Nouns.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.	V.	N.	G.	D. A. V.
C. ας, ης,	ου, ου,	η, η,	α, α,	αιν, αιν,	α	ατ, ατ,	ων, ων,	ατ, ατ, αι
	ς, ας,	η, η,					ειν, ειν,	ς, αι
	α, ας,	η, η,					αιν D. ησι I.	αιν I.
	αο ΑΕ.	α, α,					αιν, αιν,	αιν ΑΕ.
	ω from εω P.	η, η,					αισι P.	

Second Declension.

C. α, η,	ης, η,	η, η,	α, α,	αιν, αιν,	α	ατ, ατ,	ων, ων,	ατ, ατ, αι
	ς, ας,	η, η,					ειν I. ης I.	
		α, α,					αιν D. ησι	
							αιν ΑΕ. αισι Α.	

Third Declension.

C. ας, ον,	ου, ου,	η, η,	α, α,	αιν, αιν,	ω	ατ, ατ,	ων, ων,	ατ, ατ, αι
		ς, ας,					ειν I. Α. ως D. ος ΑΕ.	
		αο I. ω ΑΕ.					αισι I. Α. ως D. ος ΑΕ.	
	ω D.							

Second Declension.

Singular.					Dual.			Plural.				
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A.	G. D.	V.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
ος, ι,	ους, ις,	ῶι, ιι,	ων, ι,	ι	ε,	λοιν,	ε	εις, ια,	ων, ων,	ισι, ια,	ας, α,	εις, α
					εε, η,	εοιν, εφν,	εε I. η A.	εις } I. εων I. εας I. εεις I. ια } A. εας } A. εας } A. η } A. εας } A. εας } A. εα I.	ων ων ων	ισι ισι ισι	ας ας ας	εις εις εις

Third Declension.

ος, ος, ος,	ους, ους, ους,	ῶι, ῆι, ῆι,	ων, ων, ων,	ι υ	ε, ε, ῆε,	λοιν ηοιν,	ε εε ῆε	εις, εις, εα,	ων, ων, ων,	εσι, εσι, εα,	ας, ας, εα,	εις εις εα
ος D. Α.	ους D. Α.	ῶι D. Α.	ων D. Α.	ι D. Α.	ε D. Α.	λοιν D. Α.	ε D. Α.	εις D. Α.	ων D. Α.	εσι D. Α.	ας D. Α.	εις D. Α.
ος A.	ους A.	ῶι A.	ων A.	ι A.	ε A.	λοιν A.	ε A.	εις A.	ων A.	εσι A.	ας A.	εις A.

Fifth Declension.

Singular.					Dual.			Plural.				
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N.A.	G.D.	V.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
C. ὦ, ὦς.	όος,	όϊ,	όα,	όϊ	ὦ,	όϊρ,	ὦ	όι,	ὦν,	όϊς,	ὦς,	όι.
ὦς Ἀ.					ὦν Ἀ.							
					ὦν Ἰ.							
					ὦ Ἀ.							

Fourth Declension.

C.	α,	αος,	ατι,	ας,	ας	ατε,	άουν,	ατε	ατα,	άων,	ασι,	ατα,	ατα.
Syncope	αος,	αϊ				αε,	άουν,	αε	αα,	άων,	εσι,	αα,	αα } I.
Contraction	ως,	φ				α,	φν,	α	α,	ων,		α,	α Α.

Adjectives receive their dialects according to their declensions.

DIALECTS OF PRONOUNS.

ΕΓΩ.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.
C. ἐγὼ,	ἐμοῦ,	ἐμοί,	ἐμέ	ἐγὼ,	ἐγὼν	ἡμεῖς,	ἡμῶν,	ἡμῖν,
A. ἐγώγε,	ἐμέοθεν,	ἐμοίγε	μέ					
	ἐμείοθεν							
	ἐμέθεν							
D. ἐγὼν,	ἐμεῦ,	ἐμῖν	ἐμέ	ἄμμε		ἄμεις,	ἄμέων,	ἄμῖν,
ἐγώνη,	μεῦ,	ἐμοῖνε	μέ			ἄμμες		ἄμᾶς
ἐγώγα								
ἐγώνγα								
Æ. ἐγὼν,	ἐμεῦ			ἄμμε		ἄμεις,	ἄμρων,	ἄμμιν,
						ἄμμες	ἄμμέων,	ἄμμι
I. :	ἐμέο					ἡμέες,	ἡμέων,	ἡμέας
	ἐμοῖο							
P. ᾿γὼ,	ἐμεῖο					ἄμμε,	ἡμέων,	ἡμῖν
B. ἰῶγα,	ἐμοῦς							
ἰώνγα,								

OF PRONOUNS.

ΣΥ.

Singular.				Dual.				Plural.			
C.	N.	G.	D.	A.	N. A.	G. D.		N.	G.	D.	A.
	σύ,	σοῦ,	σοί,	σέ	σφῶϊ,	σφῶϊν		ὑμεῖς,	ὑμῶν,	ὑμῖν,	ὑμᾶς
					σφῶ,	σφῶν					
A.	σύγε,	σέθεν									
D.	τὺ,	τεῦ,	τοί,	τέ	ὑμμε			ὑμμες,	ὑμῶν,	ὑμῖν,	ὑμᾶς
	τύγα	τεῦς,	τέτν,	τὺ				ὑμμε,			
	τύννη	τεοῖο									
Æ.	τούννη,	σεῦ			ὑμμε			ὑμμες,	ὑμῶν,	ὑμῖν,	ὑμᾶς
I.		σεῖο						ὑμέες,	ὑμμέων,	ὑμμι,	ὑμέας
		σέο							ὑμέων,		
P.		σεῖο,	τὶν					ὑμέτες,	ὑμείων,	ὑμῖν.	
		σεῖοθεν,	τέτν								

ΟΥ.

Singular.				Dual.				Plural.			
C.	N.	G.	D.	A.	N. A.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	
		οἷ,	οἷ,	ἐ	σφῶε, σφε,	σφῶιν σφιν	σφεῖς, σφες,	σφῶν, σφέων,	σφίσσι, σφίν	σφᾶς σφέας σφέας σφέας	
D.		εὖ,		μῖν ¹ νιν	σφῶε		σφέες, σφεῖς,	σφέων, σφέων,		σφές	
Æ.		εὔ									
I.		ῥο,	ῥοι,	ἐε	σφεε						
P.		εἶο ῥοθεν ῥθεν							σφί σφιν		
Common,				{ ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν σός, ἡ, ὄν ὅς, ἡ, ὄν ἡμέτερος, α, ον ὑμέτερος, α, ον σφέτερος, α, ον	{ ἄμός, ἄ, ὄν } D. τεός, ἄ, ὄν εός, ἡ, ὄν P. ἀμέτερος, α, ον D. ἀμός, ἡ, ὄν Æ. ὑμός, ἄ, ὄν } D. σφός, ἄ, ὄν						

¹ Μιν indeclinable signifies *him*, *her*, and sometimes *them*.

When the Attics speak of any thing present as though they were pointing at it, they add a final ϵ : as, $\acute{o}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}$; in the neuter, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$, oftener $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}$; and in the plural, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}$ for $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$. So $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\iota$, &c. - But the Æolics write $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

The Ionics insert ϵ before the long final vowels, or the diphthongs of these pronouns : as, $\acute{o}\nu\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}$; Dual, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$; Plur. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$. So $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\nu$; also $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$. And also in compounded pronouns : as, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$; $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$.

DIALECTS OF BARYTONE VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
Pres.	C.	ω , $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}$	$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$,	$\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$
Imp. 2 Aor.	$\tilde{\omega}$ A.	$\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$,	$\eta\tilde{\epsilon}$, ϵ D.		$\omicron\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ D.		$\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$ $\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ } D.
	C.	$\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\varsigma$,	ϵ	$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\nu$	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$,	$\omicron\nu$
1 Fut.		$\epsilon\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$,	$\epsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon$	without augment.			$\epsilon\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ I. P. $\omicron\sigma\alpha\nu$ B.
	C.	ω , $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}$	$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$,	$\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$
		$\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma}$,	$\tilde{\epsilon\acute{\iota}}$	$\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\nu$	$\iota\omicron\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon$,	$\iota\omicron\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota$
from verbs in $\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ above two syllables, A.							
	$\tilde{\omega}$,	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}$	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$	$\{\acute{\omicron}\tilde{\iota}\mu\epsilon\varsigma\}$ $\{\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\mu\epsilon\varsigma\}$	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$,	$\{\acute{\omicron}\tilde{\iota}\nu\tau\iota\}$ $\{\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu\tau\iota\}$ } D.
	$\acute{\epsilon}\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$ I. P.	in verbs of the fifth conjugation.			

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
1 Aor.	C. α, ας, ασκον, ασκες,	ε ασκε I.P.	ατον, ατην	αμεν, αμες D.	ατε, ασκων I. οσαν B. ασι
Perf.	C. α, ας, αα, αας, in some I.	ε αε	ατον, άατον	αμεν, άαμεν,	ατε, άατε, άασι
Plup.	C. ει, εις, ην, εα,	ει η A. D. εε I. εϊ	ειτον, εϊτην	ειμεν, ειμες D.	ειτε, αντι D. αν B. εισαν
2 Fut.	C. ω, ωϊς, έω, έεις,	έω έει	έιτον, έειτον	οϋμεν, έομεν,	οϋσι έουσι I.
IMPERATIVE MOOD.					
Pres. Perf. }	C. ε, C. οη,	έτω άτω	ετον, ατον,	ετε, ατε,	έτωσαν άτωσαν
1 Aor.	C. οη,	άτω	ατον,	ατε,	άτωσαν
2 Aor.	C. ε, C. ει,	έτω έτω	ετον, έτων	ετε,	έτωσαν άτωσαν

OPTATIVE.			
Singular.		Dual.	
Pres. } C. <u>οιμι, οις, οι</u>		οιτον, οίτην	οιμεν, οίτε, οιν.
1 Fut. Perf. } 2 Aor. }			οιμεσ D.
1 Aor. } C. <u>αιμι, αις, εις, εις, εις</u>		αιτον, αίτην	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.
		εϊατον, εϊάτην	εϊαμεν, εϊατε, εϊαν <i>Æ.</i> ¹
			αιμεσ D.
SUBJUNCTIVE.			
Of all } C. <u>ω, ης, ης, ης</u>		ητον, ητον	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.
Tenses, } 2 Aor. }			ωμεσ D.
			ωντι D.
INFINITIVE.			
Pres. } C. <u>ειν.</u>		Perf. C. <u>έναι.</u>	
1 Fut. }		έμεν I.	έμεναι A.D.
		εν D.	
		έμεναι A.D.	
		έμεναι P.	
1 Aor. } C. <u>αι</u>		2 Aor. } C. <u>ειν.</u>	
		2 Fut. }	
		εν D.	
		έειν, έμεν I.	
		έμεναι D.	

¹ The Attics also use this form in the 2nd and 3rd persons singular, and the third person plural.

Participles.

Pres.	C. ων,	ονσα, D. εσσα Æ.	ον.	Perf.	C. ὦς, ὦν Æ.	νία,	ός.
1 Fut.	C. ων,	ονσα, D. οῖσα, D.	ον.	2 Aor.	C. ὦν,	ῶσα, οῦσα, ὶ οῖσα D. εῦσα Æ.	ὦς A. όν.
1 Aor.	C. ας, αις,	ασα, αισα,	αν. αιν Æ.	2 Fut.	C. ὦν, έων,	οῦσα, έουσα,	οῦν. έον I.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres.	C. ομαι,	Singular. η, εται ει I. ει A. ηαι P. ον, ετο εο I. εν D. έσκου, έσκετο Æ.	ομεθον, εσθον,	Dual. εσθον,	εσθον	ομεθα, D.I. ομεθεν Æ.	Plural. εσθε, ονται.
mp.	C. όμην,		όμεθον, έσθον,	έσθον,	έσθην	όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.	

έσκοντο Æ.P.

Perf.	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	C. μαι,	σαι, ται	μεθον,	θον,	μεθα,	θε, { ται, vel { μένοι εἰσί.
Plup.	C. μην,	σο, το	μεθον,	θην	μεσθα D. μεθα,	αται I. θε, { το, vel { μένοι ἦσαν.
Paul.p. F. 2 Fut.	C. ομαι		όμεθον,	εσθον	μεσθα D. όμεθα,	ατο I. εσθε, ονται.
1 Aor.	C. θην,	θη	θηρον,	θήτην	όμεσθα D. θημεν,	θητε, θησαν.
1 Fut.	C. θήσομαι,	θήσῃ, θήσεται	θησόμεθον,	θήσεσθον	θησόμεθα,	θεν B. εσθε, συνται.
2 Aor.	C. ην,	η	ηρον,	ήτην	θησόμεσθα D. ημεν,	ητε, ησαν. εν B
IMPERATIVE.						
Pres.	C. ου,		εσθον,		εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.	
	εο, ου, D.		ἐσθω		ἐσθων A.	

The rest of the tenses do not vary.

OPTATIVE.

Pres. Paul. p. F. 1 & 2 Fut.	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	C. οίμην.	οιο, οιοτο	οίμεθον,	οισθον, οίσθην	οίμεθα, οισθε, οίμεσθα D.	οίσοι, οίστο. οίατο I. P.
1 & 2 Aor.	C. εἶην,	εἶης, εἶη	εἴητον,	εἴητην	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴμεσ D.	εἴησαν. εἴεν A.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1 2 Pres.	C. ὦμαι,	ῆ, ῆται	ὦμεθον,	ῆσθον, ῆσθον	ὦμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦμεσθα D.	ὦνται.
1 & 2 Aor.	C. ὦ,	ῆς, ῆ	ῆτον,	ῆτην	ὦμεν, ῆτε, ὦμεσ D.	ῶσι. ῶσι I. ὦντι D.

INFINITIVE.

1 & 2 Aor. C. ἥναι. But ἡμεναι D. ἥμεν I.

The participles of the passive voice follow the rule of adjectives.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	C. ομαι,	η, εται	όμεθον,	εσθον, εσθον	όμεθα, εσθε, οντα.	όμεσθα D.
1 Fut.	οῦμαι,	ῆ, εῖται D.				
	είαι I.					
1 Aor.	C. άμην,	ω, ατο	άμεθον,	ασθον, άσθην	άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.	άμεσθα D.
	αο I.					
	α D.					
2 Aor.	C. όμην,	ον, ετο	όμεθον,	εσθον, έσθην	όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.	όμεσθα D.
2 Fut.	C. οὔμαι,	ῆ, εῖται	οὔμεθον,	εῖσθον, εῖσθον	οὔμεθα, εἰσθε, οὔνται.	οὔμεσθα D.
	εὔμαι D.	ῆαι I.				
1 Aor.	C. αι,	άσθω	ασθον,	άσθων	ασθε, άσθωσαν.	άσθων A.

IMPERATIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

2 Fut. C. τυπούμενος. But τυτεύμενος D. ΑΕ.

The other moods have dialects common with the active and passive voices.
The same is to be understood of deponent verbs.

1. C. ων,	ας,	α	ᾶτον,	ᾶτην	ᾶμεν,	ᾶτε,	ων.
	ης,	η	ῆτον,	ῆτην			
ασκον without augment I.							
αα P.							

Singular.			Dual.	Plural.	
C. ουν,	εις,	ει		οὔμεν,	εἶτε, ουν.
2. εσκον,	εσκες,	εσκε I. P.	εἶτον, εἶτην		
3. C. ουν,	ους,	ου	without augment.		ευν D.
οσκον,	οσκες,	οσκε I. P.	οὔτον, οὔτην	οὔμεν,	οὔτε, ουν.
			without augment.		
IMPERATIVE.					
Present and Imperfect.					
1. C. α,	άρω		ἄρον, ἄρων	ἄτε,	άρωσαν.
2. C. ει,	εἶρω		εἶτον, εἶτων	εἶτε,	ἄντων A. εἶωσαν.
3. C. ου,	οὔρω		οὔτον, οὔτων	οὔτε,	οὔντων A. οὔωσαν.
OPTATIVE.					
Present and Imperfect.					
1. C. ῥμι,	ῥις,	ῥ	ῥτον, ῥτήν	ῥμεν,	ῥτε, ῥεν.
2. ῥην,	ῥης,	ῥη	ῥήτον, ῥήτην	ῥήμεν,	ῥήτε, ῥήσαν D.
C. οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ	οἶτον, οἶτην	οἶμεν,	οἶτε, οἶεν.
οἶην,	οἶης,	οἶη	οἶήτον, οἶήτην	οἶήμεν,	οἶήτε, οἶήσαν A.
3. C. οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ	οἶτον, οἶτην	οἶμεν,	οἶτε, οἶεν.
οἶην,	οἶης,	οἶη	οἶήτον, οἶήτην	οἶήμεν,	οἶήτε, οἶήσαν A.
ῥην,	ῥης,	ῥη &c. D.			

DIALECTS OF THE VERBS IN μ IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	C.	ημ, ης, ησι	ατον, ατον	ατον	αμεν, ατε, ασι.	άντι D. έασι I.
1. C.	ημ, ης, ησι	ατι D.				
2. C.	ημ, ης, ησι	ητι	ετον, ητον	ετον	εμεν, επε, εισι.	
			ημεν, έαμεν I.	ηπε, έαπεν I.	ημεν, επε, εισι.	έντι D. έασι I.
3. C.	ωμ, ως, ωσι	ωτι D.	οτον, υτον	οτον	ομεν, οτε, ουσι.	
					οντι D. όασι I.	
4. C.	υμ, υς, υσι		υτον, υτον	υτον	υμεν, υτε, υσι.	
					υντι D. ύασι I.	

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.
	Ῥ.	ετι, έτω	ετον, έτων	ετε, έωσαν.	
2.		ει, έτω Α.			
		η Α.			
		ητι Ρ.			
3.	Ῥ.	οθι, ότω	οτον, ότων	οτε, όωσαν.	
		ου Α.			
		οι Δ.			
		ωθι Ρ.			

OPTATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

	Present		Imperfect	
1.	C.	αιην, αιης, αιη ηην, ηης, ηη P.	αιηρον, αιητην	αιημεν, αιητε, αιησαν.
2.	C.	ειην, ειης, ειη	ειηρον, ειητην	ειημεν, ειητε, ειησαν.
3.	C.	οιην, οιης, οιη φην, φης, φη Α. Α.	οιηρον, οιητην	οιημεν, οιητε, οιησαν.

IMPERATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.
	C.	άσθω	άσθον,	άσθων	άσθε, άσθωσαν.
1.	ω A. ας I.				
2.	ε σο, εσ I.	έσθω	εσθον,	έσθων	εσθε, έσθωσαν.
3.	ου A. εν D. οι D.	όσθω	οσθον,	όσθων	όσθε, όσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

	C.	αιμην, αιω, αιτο	αιμεθον, αισθον, αισθην	αιμεθα, αισθε, αιτο I.
1.				
2.	ειμην, ειω, ειτο		ειμεθον, εισθον, εισθην	ειμεθα, εισθε, ειτο I.
3.	οιμην, οιω, οιτο		οιμεθον, οισθον, οισθην	οιμεθα, οισθε, οιτο I.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

2nd Aorist.

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	C.	αίμην, ασο, ατο	άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην	άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.	άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.	άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.
1.	C. αίμην, ασο, ατο	αι I. ω A.				
2.	C. έμην, εσο, ετο	ει I. ου A. εν D.	έμεθον, εσθον, έσθην	έμεθα, εσθε, εντο.		
3.	C. όμην, οσο, οτο	ου A.	όμεθον, οσθον, όσθην	όμεθα, οσθε, οντο.		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2nd Aorist.

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	C.	έσθω, έσθω	έσθον, έσθων	έσθε, έσθωσαν.	έσθε, έσθωσαν.	
2.	C. έσθω, έσθω	έο I. οῦ A. εὔ D.				
3.	C. όσθω, όσθω	οῦ A.	όσθον, όσθων	όσθε, όσθωσαν.		

IN the rest of the tenses, of whatever voice or mood, the variety of dialect is the same as in the barytone verbs.

The dialects of the anomalous verbs in μ are exhibited at the 94th page.

A few dialects are found in the endings of adverbs and conjunctions: namely, βαβαιᾶς for βαβαί, δαί for δέ, μόγις for μόλις, &c. A.

Ἀληθέως for ἀληθῶς, ἐνθαῦτα for ἐνταῦθα, ὦν for οὖν, &c.

Αἰ for εἰ, αἰές for αἰεῖ, ἄλλοκα for ἄλλοτε, ἔμπροσθεν for ἔμπροσθεν, ἐνδοῖ for ἐνδον, κάλας for καλῶς, μές for μέν, ὄκα and ὄκα for ὅτε, ὄπιθεν for ὀπισθεν, πόκα for ποτέ, &c. D.

Among the prepositions are found, ἐνὶ for ἐν, ἐς for εἰς, ζὺν for σὺν, A. ποτὶ for πρὸς, D.

Ἀμφὶ for ἀμφί, Ἄ. ἀπαί, καραί, παραι, ὑπαί, Ἄ. & P. for ἀπὸ, κατὰ, παρὰ, ὑπό; παρ for παρὰ, D.

OF THE ATTIC YEAR.

The Attics divided their year into twelve lunar months, which contained thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, the months of thirty days preceding those of twenty-nine. The months containing thirty days were termed *πλήρεις*,—the others *κοῖλοι*.

But as the lunar year, which they began with the first new moon after the summer solstice, was shorter than the solar by about eleven days,—when the twelfth month ended before the solstice, they added another month, and thus that year consisted of thirteen months.

The following are the names of the Attic months (mostly given from feasts), together with the Roman months, to which they chiefly answered:

Ἑκατομβαιῶν, <i>July.</i>	Γαμηλιῶν, <i>January.</i>
Μεταγειγνῶν, <i>August.</i>	Ἀνθεστηριῶν, <i>February.</i>
Βοηδρομιῶν, <i>September.</i>	Ἐλαφηβολιῶν, <i>March.</i>
Μαιμακτηριῶν, <i>October.</i>	Μουνυχιῶν, <i>April.</i>
Πυανεψιῶν, <i>November.</i>	Θαργηλιῶν, <i>May.</i>
Ποσειδεῶν, <i>December.</i>	Σκιροφοριῶν, <i>June.</i>

The Attics divided each month into three parts, or decades, of which the first was termed *μηνὸς ἱσταμένου*, or *ἀρχομένου*, of the commencing month;—the second, *μηνὸς μεσοῦντος*, or *ἐπὶ δεκάδι*, of the middle month;—the third, *μηνὸς φθίνοντος*, or *πανομένου*, or *λήγοντος*, or *ἐπὶ εἰκάδι*, of the ending month.

They distinguished the days by the ordinal numbers, taking the days in each part by themselves, and reckoning backwards in the last, thus :—

Μηνὸς ἱσταμένου,	μεσοῦντος,	λήγοντος,
1. νομηνία;	11. πρώτη;	21. δεκάτη;
2. δευτέρα;	12. δευτέρα;	22. ἐννάτη;
3. τρίτη;	13. τρίτη;	23. ὀγδόη;
4. τετάρτη, or τε- τράς;	14. τετάρτη;	24. ἐβδόμη;
5. πέμπτη, or πεν- τάς, &c.	15. πέμπτη;	25. ἕκτη;
6. ἕκτη;	16. ἕκτη;	26. πέμπτη;
7. ἐβδόμη;	17. ἐβδόμη;	27. τετάρτη;
8. ὀγδόη;	18. ὀγδόη;	28. τρίτη;
9. ἐννάτη;	19. ἐννάτη;	29. δευτέρα;
10. δεκάτη.	20. εἰκάς, or εικο- στή.	30. ἔνη καὶ νέα, or τριακάς.

Note.—If the month did not contain thirty days, whatever day or days were omitted, the last was yet termed the thirtieth.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS AND FIGURES.

1. *Prothesis* adds a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word; as, *έόντα* for *όντα*.

2. *Aphaeresis* takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as, *κείνος* for *έκείνος*.

3. *Epenthesis* inserts a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as, *πόλις* for *πόλις*.

4. *Anadiplosis* is the doubling or repetition of the first syllable; as, *άγήγεγκα* for *ήγεγκα*, *κεκάμωσι* for *κάμωσι*.

5. *Diplasiasmus* is the doubling of a consonant; as, *δπως* for *δπως*, *μέσσος* for *μέσος*.

6. *Syncope* takes away a letter or syllable from the middle of a word; as, *εράροις* for *εραίροις*.

7. *Paragoge* adds a letter or syllable to the end of a word ; as, *εἶπεν* for *εἶπε*.

8. *Apocope* cuts off a letter or syllable from the end of a word ; as, *πολλάκι* for *πολλάκις*, *δῶ* for *δῶμα*.

9. *Metathesis* transposes letters or syllables ; as, *κρᾶδια* for *καρδία*, *ἀπερείσιος* for *ἀπειρέσιος*.

10. *Antithesis*, *Antistæchon*, or *Metabola*, puts one letter for another ; as, *σοφίη* for *σοφία*, *πόρσω* for *πόρρω*.

11. *Synæresis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters ; as, *τείχει* for *τείχεϊ*.

12. *Crasis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, when one or both of the letters are changed ; as, *νοῦς* for *νόος*.

13. *Diæresis* divides one syllable into two ; as, *παῖς* for *παῖς*, *βέλεος* for *βέλους*.

14. *Synalæphe* is an elision or contraction, that frequently takes place between two words, when the former ends, and the latter begins, with a vowel or diphthong ; as, *τάμὰ* for *τὰ ἐμὰ*, *τοῦνομα* for *τὸ ὄνομα*, *θουμάτιον* for *τὸ ἱμάτιον*, *κἀγὼ* for *καὶ ἐγώ*.

15. *Tmesis* is the division of a compound word ; as, *ἄκρα πόλις* for *ἀκρόπολις*.

16. *Enallage* is when a substantive is used for an adjective, a positive for a comparative, an active for a passive verb, and the contrary, or one foot for another ; as, *ὁ λόγος ὁ σὸς ἀληθείᾳ ἐστι* for *ἀληθινός*.

17. *Metaplasmus* is a change of the termination in declension or conjugation ; as, *κλαδὶ* for *κλάδω*, *αἶνημι* for *αἰνέω*.

18. *Ellipsis* is when one or more words are omitted in a sentence ; as, *τὰ τῶν φίλων*, supply *πράγματα* ; *ἡ μουσικὴ*, supply *τέχνη*.

19. *Periphrasis*, or *Circumlocution*, is when one word is expressed by several ; as, *βίη Πριάμοιο* for *Πρίαμος*.

20. *Pleonasmus* is when a word is redundant or superfluous ; as, *ζόφος σκότους* for *σκότος*, *παίζεις ἔχων* for *παίζεις*.

21. *Synthesis* is when the construction is regulated according to the sense, and not according to the rules of grammar ; as, *τέκνον φίλε*.

22. *Systole* shortens a syllable naturally long, or preserves short a syllable which ought to be long by position ; as, *τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει*. (*Theocr.*)

23. *Diastole*, or *Ectasis*, lengthens a short syllable; as, ἄπαλός for ἄπαλός.

24. *Synizesis*, or *Synecphonesis*, is when two syllables are pronounced as one; as, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος.

25. *Dialysis* is when a word at the end of a verse is divided, so that part is read at the commencement of the following line.

26. *Catalexis* is when a final syllable is wanting to make a perfect metre; as, μάρτυρες σοφώτατοι. (*Pind.*)

27. *Brachycatalexis* is when two final syllables, that is, a whole foot is wanting; as, Ζεῦ· τεαὶ γὰρ ὦραι. (*Pind.*)

28. *Hypercatalexis* is when there is a superfluous syllable; as, ἐν ἀμέρᾳ φαινὸν ἄστρον. (*Pind.*)

The last three figures are found in trochaics and iambics.

Δόξα μόνῳ τῷ Θεῷ.

I N D E X.

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